February 10, 1773. NUMB. 2303.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, January 27, 1773.

ORDERED, *That Mr.* Adams, *Mr.* Hancock, *Mr.* Bacon, *Col.* Bowers, *Major* Hawley, *Capt.* Darby, *Mr.* Philips, *Col.* Thayer, *and Col.* Stockbridge, *be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following* ANSWER *to his* SPEECH, *to both Houſes, at the Opening of this Seſſion, viz.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

YOUR Excellency's Speech to the General Aſſembly, at the Opening of this Seſſion, has been read with great Attention in this Houſe.

We fully agree with your Excellency, that our own Happineſs, as well as his Majeſty's Service, very much depends upon Peace and Order; and we ſhall at all Times take ſuch Meaſures, as are conſiſtent with our Conſtitution, and the Rights of the People, to promote and maintain them. That the Government at preſent is in a very diſturbed State, is apparent; but we cannot aſcribe it to the Peoples having adopted unconſtitutional Principles, which ſeems to be the Cauſe aſſigned for it by your Excellency. It appears to us to have been occaſioned rather by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons aſſuming and exerciſing a Power, inconſiſtent with the Freedom of the Conſtitution, to give and grant the Property of the Coloniſts, and appropriate the ſame without their Conſent.

It is needleſs for us to enquire, what were the Principles that induced the Councils of the Nation to ſo new and unprecedented a Meaſure. But when the Parliament, by an Act of their own, expreſly declared, that the King, Lords and Commons of the Nation "have, had, and of Right ought to have, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity, to bind the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Caſes whatever," and in Conſequence thereof another Revenue Act was made, the Minds of the People were filled with Anxiety, and they were juſtly alarmed with Apprehenſions of the total Extinction of their Liberties,

The Reſult of the free Enquiries of many Perſons into the Right of the Parliament to exerciſe ſuch a Power over the Colonies ſeems, in your Excellency's Opinion, to be the Cauſe of what you are pleaſed to call the preſent "diſturbed and diſordered State of the Government," upon which you "may not any longer, conſiſtent with your Duty to the King, and your Regard to the Intereſt of the Province, delay communicating your Sentiments." But that the Principles adopted in Conſequence hereof are unconſtitutional, is a Subject of Enquiry. We know of no ſuch Diſorders ariſing therefrom as are mentioned by your Excellency. If Grand Jurors have not, on their Oaths, found ſuch Offences, as your Excellency, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, have *ordered* to be proſecuted, it is to be preſumed they have followed the Dictates of good Conſciences. They are the conſtitutional Judges of theſe Matters, and it is not to be ſuppoſed that, moved from corrupt Principles, they have ſuffered Offenders to eſcape a Proſecution, and thus ſupported and encouraged them to go on offending. If any Part of Authority ſhall, in an unconſtitutional Manner, interpoſe in any Matter, it will be no Wonder if it is brought into Contempt, to the leſſening or confounding of that Subordination, which is neceſſary to a well regulated State. Your Excellency's Repreſentation that the Hands of Government are weakened, we humbly conceive to be without good Grounds; though we muſt own the heavy Burthens, unconſtitutionally brought upon the People, have been, and ſtill are, univerſally and very juſtly complained of as a Grievance.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their Senſe, and it was the Senſe of the Kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament; whereby we underſtand your Excellency to mean, in the Senſe of the declaratory Act of Parliament afore-mentioned, in all Caſes whatever. And indeed it is difficult, if poſſible, to draw a Line of Diſtinction between the univerſal Authority of Parliament over the Colonies, and no Authority at all. It is therefore neceſſary for us to enquire how it appears, for your Excellency has not ſhown it to us, that when or at the Time that our Predeceſſors took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was *their Senſe*, and the Senſe of *the Kingdom*, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. In making this Enquiry we ſhall, according to your Excellency's Recommendation, treat the Subject with Calmneſs and Candour, and alſo with a due Regard to Truth.

Previous to a direct Conſideration of the Charter granted to this Province, or Colony, and the better to elucidate the true Senſe and Meaning of it, we would take a View of the State of the Engliſh North-American Continent, at the Time when and after Poſſeſſion was firſt taken of any Part of it by the Europeans. It was then poſſeſſed by heathen and barbarous People, who had nevertheleſs all that Right to the Soil, and Sovereignty in and over the Lands they poſſeſſed, which God had originally given to Man. Whether their being Heathen inferred any Right or Authority to Chriſtian Princes, a Right which has long been aſſumed by the Pope, to diſpoſe of their Lands to others, we will leave to your Excellency, or any one of Underſtanding and impartial Judgment, to conſider. It is certain they had in no other Senſe forfeited them to any Power in Europe. Should the Doctrine be admitted, that the Diſcovery of Lands, owned and poſſeſſed by Pagan People, gives to any Chriſtian Prince a Right and Title to the Dominion and Property, ſtill it is veſted in the Crown alone. It was an Acquiſition of foreign Territory, not annexed to the Realm of England, and therefore at the abſolute Diſpoſal of the Crown. For we take it to be a ſettled Point, that the King has a conſtitutional Prerogative to diſpoſe of and alienate any Part of his Territories, not annexed to the Realm. In the Exerciſe of this Prerogative Queen Elizabeth granted the firſt American Charter; and claiming a Right by Virtue of Diſcovery, then ſuppoſed to be valid, to the Lands which are now poſſeſſed by the Colony of Virginia, ſhe conveyed to Sir Walter Rawleigh, the Property, Dominion and Sovereignty thereof, to be held of the Crown by Homage, and a certain Tender, without any Reſervation to herſelf of any Share in the legiſlative and executive Authority. After the Attainder of Sir Walter, King James the Firſt created two Virginia Companies, to be governed each by Laws tranſmitted to them by his Majeſty, and not by the Parliament, with Power to eſtabliſh and cauſe to be made, a Coin, to paſs current among them; and veſted with all Liberties, Franchiſes and Immunities within any of his other Dominions, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had been abiding, and born *within the Realm*. A Declaration ſimilar to this is contained in the firſt Charter of this Colony, and in thoſe of other American Colonies, which ſhows, that the Colonies were not intended or conſidered to be within the Realm of England, though within the Allegiance of the Engliſh Crown. After this another Charter was granted by the ſame King James, to the Treaſurer and Company of Virginia, veſting them with full Power and Authority to make, ordain and eſtabliſh all Manner of Orders, Laws, Directions, Inſtructions, Forms and Ceremonies of Government, and Magiſtracy, fit and neceſſary, and the ſame to abrogate, &c. without any Reſervation for ſecuring their Subjection to the Parliament and future Laws of England. A third Charter was afterwards granted, by the ſame King, to the Treaſurer and Company of Virginia, veſting them with Power and Authority to make Laws, with an Addition of this Clauſe, "ſo always that the ſame be not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm of England." The ſame Clauſe was afterwards copied in the Charter of this and other Colonies, with certain Variations, ſuch as that theſe Laws ſhould be "conſonant to Reaſon," "not repugnant to the Laws of England," "as nearly as conveniently may be to the Laws, Statutes and Rights of England," &c. Theſe Modes of Expreſſion convey the ſame Meaning, and ſerve to ſhow an Intention, that the Laws of the Colonies ſhould be, as much as poſſible, conformant in the Spirit of them to the Principles and fundamental Laws of the Engliſh Conſtitution, its Rights and Statutes then in Being, and by no Means to bind the Colonies to a Subjection to the ſupreme Authority of the Engliſh Parliament. And that this is the true Intention we think it further evident from this Conſideration, that no Acts of any Colony legiſlative are ever brought into Parliament for Inſpection there, though the Laws made in ſome of them, like the Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, are laid before the King for his Aſſent or Diſallowance.

We have brought the firſt American Charters into View, and the State of the Country when they were granted, to ſhow that the Right of diſpoſing of the Lands was, in the Opinion of thoſe Times, veſted ſolely in the Crown---that the ſeveral Charters conveyed to the Grantees, who ſhould ſettle upon the Territories therein granted, all the Powers neceſſary to conſtitute them free and diſtinct States---and that the fundamental Laws of the Engliſh Conſtitution ſhould be the certain and eſtabliſhed Rule of Legiſlation, to which the Laws, to be made in the ſeveral Colonies, were to be as nearly as conveniently might be, conformable or ſimilar; which was the true Intent and Import of the Words, "not repugnant to the Laws of England," "conſonant to Reaſon," and other variant Expreſſions in the different Charters. And we would add, that the King, in ſome of the Charters, reſerves the Right to judge of the Conſonance and Similarity of their Laws with the Engliſh Conſtitution to himſelf, and not to the Parliament, and in Conſequence thereof to affirm, or, within a limited Time, diſallow them.

Theſe Charters, as well as that afterwards granted to Lord Baltimore, and other Charters, are repugnant to the Idea of Parliamentary Authority; and to ſuppoſe a Parliamentary Authority over the Colonies under ſuch Charters, would neceſſarily induce that Soleciſm in Politics, *Imperium in Imperio*. And the King's repeatedly exerciſing the Prerogative of diſpoſing of the American Territory by ſuch Charters, together with the Silence of the Nation thereupon, is an Evidence that it was an acknowledged Prerogative.

But further to ſhow the Senſe of the Engliſh Crown and Nation, that the American Coloniſts, and our Predeceſſors in particular, when they firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Country by a Grant and Charter, did not remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, we beg Leave to obſerve, that when a Bill was offered by the two Houſes of Parliament to King Charles the Firſt, granting to the Subjects of England, the free Liberty of fiſhing on the Coaſt of America, he refuſed his Royal Aſſent, declaring, as a Reaſon, that "the Colonies were *without the Realm and Juriſdiction of Parliament*."

In like Manner his Predeceſſor, James the Firſt, had before declared, upon a ſimilar Occaſion, that "America *was not annexed to the Realm*, and it was not fitting that Parliament ſhould make Laws for thoſe Countries." This Reaſon was not ſecretly, but openly, declared in Parliament. If then the Colonies were not annexed to the Realm, at the Time when their Charters were granted, they never could be afterwards, without their own ſpecial Conſent, which has never ſince been had, or even aſked. If they are not now annexed to the Realm, they are not a Part of the Kingdom, and conſequently not ſubject to the legiſlative Authority of the Kingdom. For no Country, by the Common Law, was ſubject to the Laws or to the Parliament, but the Realm of England.

We would, if your Excellency pleaſes, ſubjoin an Inſtance of Conduct in King Charles the Second, ſingular indeed, but important to our Purpoſe, who, in 1679, framed an Act for a permanent Revenue for the Support of Virginia, and ſent it there by Lord Culpepper, the Governor of that Colony; which was afterwards paſſed into a Law, and "*Enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Conſent of the General Aſſembly of Virginia.*" If the King had judged that Colony to be a Part of the Realm, he would not, nor could he conſiſtently with Magna Charta, have placed himſelf at the Head of, and joined with any legiſlative Body, in making a Law to tax the People there, other than the Lords and Commons of England.

Having taken a View of the ſeveral Charters of the firſt Colony in America, if we look into the old Charter of this Colony, we ſhall find it to be grounded on the ſame Principle, that the Right of diſpoſing the Territory granted therein was veſted in the Crown, as being that Chriſtian Sovereign who firſt diſcovered it, when in the Poſſeſſion of Heathens; that it was conſidered as being not within the Realm, but only within the Fee and Seignory of the King. As therefore it was without the Realm of England, muſt not the King, if he had deſigned that the Parliament ſhould have had any Authority over it, have made a ſpecial Reſervation for that Purpoſe, which was not done.

Your Excellency ſays, it appears from the Charter itſelf, to have been the Senſe of our Predeceſſors, who firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, that they were to remain ſubject to the Authority of Parliament. You have not been pleaſed to point out to us how this appears from the Charter, unleſs it be in the Obſervation you make on the above mentioned Clauſe, viz. "That a favourable Conſtruction has been put upon this Clauſe, when it has been allowed to intend ſuch Laws of England only as are expreſſly made to reſpect us;" which you ſay "is by Charter a Reſerve of Power and Authority to Parliament, to bind us by ſuch Laws at leaſt as are made expreſſly to refer to us, and conſequently is a Limitation of the Power given to the General Court." But we would ſtill recur to the Charter itſelf, and aſk your Excellency, how this appears from thence to have been the Senſe of our Predeceſſors? Is any Reſervation of Power and Authority to Parliament thus to bind us expreſſed or implied in the Charter? It is evident, that King Charles the Firſt, the very Prince who granted it, as well as his Predeceſſor, had no ſuch Idea of the ſupreme Authority of Parliament over the Colony, from their Declarations before recited. Your Excellency will then allow us further to aſk, by what Authority, in Reaſon or Equity, the Parliament can enforce a Conſtruction ſo *unfavourable* to us? *Quod ab Initio injuſtum eſt, nullum poteſt habere Juris Effectum*, ſaid *Grotius*; which, with Submiſſion to your Excellency, may be rendered thus, Whatever is originally in its Nature wrong, can never be ſanctified, or made right, by Repetition and Uſe.

In ſolemn Agreements, ſubſequent Reſtrictions ought never to be allowed. The celebrated Author, whom your Excellency has quoted, tells us, that "neither the one nor the other of the intereſted or contracting Powers hath a Right to interpret at Pleaſure." This we mention to ſhew, even on a Suppoſition that the Parliament had been a Party to the Contract, the Invalidity of any of its ſubſequent Acts to explain any Clauſe in the Charter, more eſpecially to reſtrict or make void any Clauſe granted therein to the General Court. An Agreement ought to be interpreted "in ſuch a Manner, as that it may have *its Effect*;" but if your Excellency's Interpretation of this Clauſe is juſt, "that it is a Reſerve of Power and Authority to Parliament, to bind us by ſuch Laws as are made expreſſly to refer to us," it is not only "a Limitation of the Power given to the General Court" to legiſlate, but it may, whenever the Parliament ſhall think fit, render it of *no Effect*; for it puts it in the Power of Parliament to bind us by as many Laws as they pleaſe, and even to reſtrain us from making any Laws at all. If your Excellency's Aſſertions in this, and the next ſucceeding Part of your Speech, were well grounded, the Concluſion would be undeniable, that the Charter, even in this Clauſe, "does not confer or reſerve any Liberties" worth enjoying, "but what would have been enjoyed without it," ſaving that, within any of his Majeſty's Dominions we are to be conſidered barely as *not Aliens*. You are pleaſed to ſay, "it cannot be contended, that by the Liberties of free and natural Subjects" (which are expreſly granted in the Charter, to all Intents, Purpoſes and Conſtructions whatever) "is to be underſtood, an Exemption from Acts of Parliament, becauſe not repreſented there; ſeeing it is provided by the ſame Charter that ſuch Acts ſhall be in Force." If, ſays an eminent Lawyer, "the King grants to the Town of D. the ſame Liberties which London has, this ſhall be intended the like Liberties." A Grant of the Liberties of free and natural Subjects is equivalent to a Grant of the ſame Liberties. And the King, in the firſt Charter to this Colony, expreſly grants, that it "ſhall be conſtrued, reputed and adjudged, in all Caſes, moſt favourably on the Behalf and for the Benefit and Behoof of the ſaid Governor and Company, and their Succeſſors, any Matter, Clauſe or Thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding." It is one of the Liberties of free and natural Subjects, born and abiding within the Realm, to be governed, as your Excellency obſerves, "by Laws made by Perſons, in whoſe Election they from Time to Time have a Voice." This is an eſſential Right. For nothing is more evident, than that any People, who are ſubject to the unlimited Power of another, muſt be in a State of abject Slavery. It was eaſily and plainly foreſeen, that the Right of Repreſentation in the Engliſh Parliament could not be exerciſed by the People of this Colony. It would be impracticable, if conſiſtent with the Engliſh Conſtitution. And for this Reaſon, that this Colony might have and enjoy all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within the Realm, as ſtipulated in the Charter, it was neceſſary, and a Legiſlative was accordingly conſtituted within the Colony, one Branch of which conſiſts of Repreſentatives, choſen by the People, to make all Laws, Statutes, Ordinances, &c. for the well ordering and governing the ſame, not repugnant to the Laws of England, or, as nearly as conveniently might be, agreeable to the fundamental Laws of the Engliſh Conſtitution. We are therefore ſtill at a Loſs to conceive, where your Excellency finds it "*provided* in the ſame Charter, that ſuch Acts," viz. Acts of Parliament made expreſly to refer to us, "ſhall be in Force" in this Province. There is nothing to this Purpoſe expreſſed in the Charter, or in our Opinion even implied in it. And ſurely it would be very abſurd, that a Charter, which is evidently formed upon a Suppoſition and Intention, that a Colony is and ſhould be conſidered as not within the Realm, and declared, by the very Prince who granted it, to be not within the Juriſdiction of Parliament, ſhould yet *provide* that the Laws, which the ſame Parliament ſhould make expreſly to refer to that Colony, ſhould be in Force therein. Your Excellency is pleaſed to aſk, "does it follow that the Government by their (our Anceſtors) Removal from one Part of the Dominions to another, loſes its Authority over that Part to which they remove? And that they are freed from the Subjection they were under before? We anſwer, if that Part of the King's Dominions to which they removed was not then a Part of the Realm, and was never annexed to it, the Parliament loſt no Authority over it, having never had ſuch Authority; and the Emigrants were conſequently freed from the Subjection they were under before their Removal: The Power and Authority of Parliament being conſtitutionally confined within the Limits of the Realm and the Nation collectively, of which alone it is the repreſenting and legiſlative Aſſembly. Your Excellency further aſks, "will it not rather be ſaid, that by this their voluntary Removal they have relinquiſhed, for a Time at leaſt, one of the Rights of an Engliſh Subject, which they might if they pleaſed have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy, whenever they return to the Place where it can be exerciſed?" To which we anſwer, they never did relinquiſh the Right to be governed by Laws, made by Perſons in whoſe Election they had a Voice. The King ſtipulated with them, that they ſhould have and enjoy all the Liberties of free and natural Subjects, born within the Realm, to all Intents, Purpoſes and Conſtructions whatſoever; that is, that they ſhould be as free as thoſe who were to abide within the Realm: Conſequently he ſtipulated with them, that they ſhould enjoy and exerciſe this moſt eſſential Right, which diſcriminates Freemen from Vaſſals, uninterruptedly in its full Senſe and Meaning; and they did and ought ſtill to exerciſe it, without the Neceſſity of returning, for the Sake of exerciſing it, to the Nation or State of England,

We cannot help obſerving, that your Excellency's Manner of Reaſoning on this Point, ſeems to us to render the moſt valuable Clauſes in our Charter unintelligible; as if Perſons going from the Realm of England to inhabit in America, ſhould hold and exerciſe there a certain Right of Engliſh Subjects; but in order to exerciſe it in ſuch Manner as to be of any Benefit to them, they muſt *not inhabit* there, but return to the Place where alone it can be exerciſed. By ſuch Conſtruction, the Words of the Charter can have no Senſe or Meaning. We forbear remarking upon the Abſurdity of a Grant, to Perſons born within the Realm, of the ſame Liberties which would have belonged to them, if they had been born within the Realm.

Your Excellency is diſpoſed to compare this Government to the Variety of Corporations formed within the Kingdom, with Power to make and execute By-laws, &c. and, becauſe they remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, to infer that this Colony is alſo ſubject to the ſame Authority. This Reaſoning appears to us not juſt. The Members of thoſe Corporations are reſiant within the Kingdom; and Reſidence ſubjects them to the Authority of Parliament, in which they are alſo repreſented: Whereas the People of this Colony are not reſident within the Realm. The Charter was granted with the expreſs Purpoſe to induce them to reſide without the Realm; conſequently they are not repreſented in Parliament there. But we would aſk your Excellency, are any of the Corporations, formed within the Kingdom, veſted with the Power of erecting other ſubordinate Corporations? Of enacting and determining what Crimes ſhall be capital? And conſtituting Courts of common Law, with all their Officers, for the hearing, trying and puniſhing capital Offenders with Death? Theſe and many other Powers veſted in this Government plainly ſhow, that it is to be conſidered as a Corporation in no other Light, than as every State is a Corporation. Beſides, Appeals from the Courts of Law here are not brought before the Houſe of Lords, which ſhows, that the Peers of the Realm are not the Peers of America; but all ſuch Appeals are brought before the King in Council, which is a further Evidence, that we are not within the Realm.

We conceive enough has been ſaid to convince your Excellency, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, by a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it *was not*, and never had been, the Senſe of the Kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament." We will now, with your Excellency's Leave, enquire what *was* the Senſe of our Anceſtors of this very important Matter.

And as your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us, you have not diſcovered that the ſupreme Authority of Parliament has been called in Queſtion, even by private and particular Perſons, until within ſeven or eight Years paſt, except about the Time of the Anarchy and Confuſion in England, which preceded the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second, we beg Leave to remind your Excellency of ſome Parts of your own Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Therein we are informed of the Sentiments of "Perſons of Influence" after the Reſtoration, from which the Hiſtorian tells us, ſome Parts of their Conduct, that is of the General Aſſembly, "may be pretty well accounted for." By the Hiſtory it appears to have been the Opinion of thoſe Perſons of Influence, "that the Subjects of any Prince or State had a natural Right to remove to any other State, or to another Quarter of the World, unleſs the State was weakened or expoſed by ſuch Remove; and even in that Caſe, if they were deprived of the Right of all Mankind, Liberty of Conſcience, it would juſtify a Separation, and *upon their Removal their Subjection determined and ceaſed.*" That "the Country, to which they had removed, was claimed and poſſeſſed by independent Princes, whoſe Right to the Lordſhip and Sovereignty thereof had been acknowledged by the Kings of England," an Inſtance of which is quoted in the Margin. "That they themſelves had actually purchaſed for valuable Conſideration, not only the Soil but the Dominion, the Lordſhip and Sovereignty of thoſe Princes," without which Purchaſe, "in the Sight of God and Men, they had no Right or Title to what they poſſeſſed." That they had received a Charter of Incorporation from the King, from whence aroſe a new Kind of Subjection, namely, "a voluntary civil Subjection;" and by this Compact "they were *to be governed by Laws made by themſelves.*" Thus it appears to have been the Sentiments of *private* Perſons, though Perſons by whoſe Sentiments the public Conduct was influenced, that their Removal was a juſtifiable Separation from the Mother State, upon which their Subjection to that State determined and ceaſed. The ſupreme Authority of Parliament, if it had then ever been aſſerted, muſt ſurely have been called in Queſtion by Men, who had advanced ſuch Principles as theſe.

The firſt Act of Parliament made expreſly to refer to the Colonies was after the Reſtoration. In the Reign of King Charles the Second, ſeveral ſuch Acts paſſed. And the ſame Hiſtory informs us, there was a Difficulty in conforming to them; and the Reaſon of this Difficulty is explained, in a Letter of the General Aſſembly to their Agent, quoted in the following Words, "they apprehended them to be an Invaſion of the Rights, Liberties and Properties, of the Subjects of his Majeſty in the Colony, *they not being repreſented in Parliament*, and according to the uſual Sayings of the Learned in the Law, the Laws of England were bounded within the four Seas, *and did not reach America*; however as his Majeſty had ſignified his Pleaſure, that thoſe Acts ſhould be obſerved in the Maſſachuſetts, they had made Proviſion, by a Law of the Colony, that they ſhould be ſtrictly attended." Which Proviſion, by a Law of their own, would have been ſuperfluous, if they had admitted the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. In ſhort, by the ſame Hiſtory, it appears, that thoſe Acts of Parliament, as ſuch, were diſregarded; and the following Reaſon is given for it. "It ſeems to have been a *general* Opinion, that Acts of Parliament had no other Force, than what they derived from Acts, made by the General Court to eſtabliſh and confirm them."

But ſtill further to ſhow the Senſe of our Anceſtors reſpecting this Matter, we beg Leave to recite ſome Parts of a Narrative preſented to the Lords of Privy Council by Edward Randolph, in the Year 1676, which we find in your Excellency's Collection of Papers, lately publiſhed. Therein it is declared to be the Senſe of the Colony, "that no Law is in Force or Eſteem there, but ſuch as are made by the General Court, and therefore it is accounted a Breach of their Privileges, and a Betraying of the Liberties of their Commonwealth, to urge the Obſervation of the Laws of England." And further, "That no Oath ſhall be urged or required to be taken by any Perſon, but ſuch Oath as the General Court hath conſidered, allowed and required." And further, "there is no Notice taken of the Act of Navigation, Plantation, or any other Laws, made in England for the Regulation of Trade." "That the Government would make the World believe, they are a free State, and do act in all Matters accordingly." Again, "Theſe Magiſtrates ever reſerve to themſelves a Power to alter, evade and diſannul any Law or Command, not agreeing with their Humour, or the abſolute Authority of their Government, acknowledging no Superior." And further, "He (the Governor) freely declared to me, that the Laws made by your Majeſty and your Parliament obligeth them in nothing, but what conſiſts with the Intereſts of that Colony, that the legiſlative Power and Authority is and abides in them *ſolely*." And in the ſame Mr. Randolph's Letter to the Biſhop of London, July 14, 1682, he ſays, "This *Independency* in Government is claimed and daily practiſed." And your Excellency, being *then* ſenſible that this was the Senſe of our Anceſtors, in a marginal Note, in the ſame Collection of Papers, obſerves, that "This," viz. the Proviſion made for obſerving the Acts of Trade, "is very extraordinary, for this Proviſion was an Act of the Colony, declaring the Acts of Trade ſhall be in Force there." Although Mr. Randolph was very unfriendly to the Colony, yet as his Declarations are concurrent with thoſe recited from your Excellency's Hiſtory, we think they may be admitted for the Purpoſe for which they are now brought.

Thus we ſee, from your Excellency's Hiſtory and Publications, the Senſe our Anceſtors had of the Juriſdiction of Parliament under the firſt Charter. Very different from that which your Excellency, *in your Speech*, apprehends it to have been.

It appears by Mr. Neal's Hiſtory of New-England, that the Agents who had been employed by the Colony to tranſact its Affairs in England, at the Time when the preſent Charter was granted, among other Reaſons, gave the following for their Acceptance of it, viz. "The General Court has, with the King's Approbation, as much Power in New-England, as the King and Parliament have in England; they have all Engliſh Privileges, and can be touched by *no Law*, and by no Tax, but of their own making." This is the earlieſt Teſtimony that can be given of the Senſe our Predeceſſors had of the ſupreme Authority of Parliament under the preſent Charter. And it plainly ſhows, that they, who having been freely converſant with thoſe who framed the Charter, muſt have well underſtood the Deſign and Meaning of it, ſuppoſed that the Terms in our Charter, "full Power and Authority," intended and were conſidered as a *ſole* and excluſive Power, and that there was no "Reſerve in the Charter to the Authority of Parliament, to bind the Colony" by any Acts whatever.

Soon after the Arrival of the Charter, viz. in 1692, your Excellency's Hiſtory informs us, "the firſt Act of this Legiſlative was a Sort of Magna Charta, aſſerting and ſetting forth their general Privileges," and this Clauſe was among the reſt; "no Aid, Tax, Tallage, Aſſeſſment, Cuſtom, Loan, Benevolence, or Impoſition whatever, ſhall be laid, aſſeſſed, impoſed or levied on any of their Majeſty's Subjects, or their Eſtates, on any Pretence whatever, but by the Act and Conſent of the Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of the People, aſſembled in General Court." And though this Act was diſallowed, it ſerves to ſhow the Senſe which the General Aſſembly, contemporary with the granting the Charter, had of their ſole and excluſive Right to legiſlate for the Colony. The Hiſtory ſays, "the other Parts of the Act were copied from Magna Charta;" by which we may conclude, that the Aſſembly then conſtrued the Words "not repugnant to the Laws," to mean, conformable to the fundamental Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution. And it is obſervable, that the Lords of Privy Council, ſo lately as in the Reign of Queen Anne, when ſeveral Laws, enacted by the General Aſſembly, were laid before her Majeſty for her Allowance, interpreted the Words in this Charter, "not repugnant to the Laws of England," by the Words "as nearly as conveniently may be agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of England." And her Majeſty was pleaſed to diſallow thoſe Acts, not becauſe they were repugnant to any Law or Statute of England, made expreſly to refer to the Colony, but becauſe divers Perſons, by Virtue thereof, were puniſhed without being tried by their Peers in the ordinary "Courts of Law," and "by the ordinary Rules and known Methods of Juſtice;" contrary to the expreſs Terms of Magna Charta, which was a Statute in Force at the Time of granting the Charter, and declaratory of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects within the Realm.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "our provincial or local Laws have, in numerous Inſtances, had Relation to Acts of Parliament, made to reſpect the Plantations, and this Colony in particular." The Authority of the Legiſlature, ſays the ſame Author who is quoted by your Excellency, "does not extend ſo far as the Fundamentals of the Conſtitution." "They ought to conſider the fundamental Laws as ſacred, if the Nation has not, in very expreſs Terms, given them the Power to change them; for the Conſtitution of the State ought to be fixed: And ſince that was firſt eſtabliſhed by the Nation, which afterwards truſted certain Perſons with the legiſlative Power, the fundamental Laws are excepted from their Commiſſion." Now the Fundamentals of the Conſtitution of this Province are ſtipulated in the Charter; the Reaſoning therefore in this Caſe holds equally good. Much leſs then ought any Acts or Doings of the General Aſſembly, however numerous, to neither of which your Excellency has pointed us, which barely relate to Acts of Parliament made to reſpect the Plantations in general, or this Colony in particular, to be taken as an Acknowledgment of this People, or even of the Aſſembly which inadvertently paſſed thoſe Acts, that we are ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. And with ſtill leſs Reaſon are the Deciſions in the Executive Courts to determine this Point. If they have adopted that as "Part of the Rule of Law," which in Fact is not, it muſt be imputed to Inattention or Error in Judgment, and cannot juſtly be urged as an Alteration or Reſtriction of the legiſlative Authority of the Province.

Before we leave this Part of your Excellency's Speech we would obſerve, that the great Deſign of our Anceſtors, in leaving the Kingdom of England, was to be freed from a Subjection to its Spiritual Laws and Courts, and to worſhip God according to the Dictates of their Conſciences. Your Excellency in your Hiſtory obſerves, that their Deſign was "to obtain for themſelves and their Poſterity the Liberty of worſhipping God in ſuch Manner, as appeared to them moſt agreeable to the ſacred Scriptures." And the General Court themſelves declared in 1651, that "ſeeing juſt Cauſe to fear the Perſecution of the then Biſhop, and High Commiſſion, for not conforming to the Ceremonies of thoſe under their Power, they thought it their ſafeſt Courſe, to get to this Outſide of the World, out of their View, and *beyond their Reach.*" But if it had been their Senſe, that they were ſtill to be ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, they muſt have known that their Deſign might and probably would be fruſtrated; that the Parliament, eſpecially conſidering the Temper of thoſe Times, might make what eccleſiaſtical Laws they pleaſed, expreſly to refer to them, and place them in the ſame Circumſtances with reſpect to religious Matters, to be relieved from which was the Deſign of their Removal. And we would add, that if your Excellency's Conſtruction of the Clauſe in our preſent Charter is juſt, another Clauſe therein, which provides for Liberty of Conſcience for all Chriſtians, except Papiſts, may be rendered void by an Act of Parliament made to refer to us, requiring a Conformity to the Rites and Mode of Worſhip in the Church of England or any other.

Thus we have endeavoured to ſhew the Senſe of the People of this Colony under both Charters; and if there have been, in any late Inſtances, a Submiſſion to Acts of Parliament, it has been, in our Opinion, rather from Inconſideration, or a Reluctance at the Idea of contending with the Parent State, than from a Conviction or Acknowledgment of the ſupreme legiſlative Authority of Parliament.

Your Excellency tells us, "you know of no Line that can be drawn between the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, and the total Independence of the Colonies." If there be no ſuch Line, the Conſequence is, either that the Colonies are the Vaſſals of the Parliament, or, that they are totally independent. As it cannot be ſuppoſed to have been the Intention of the Parties in the Compact, that we ſhould be reduced to a State of Vaſſallage, the Concluſion is, that it was their Senſe, that we were thus independent. "It is impoſſible, your Excellency ſays, that there ſhould be two independent Legiſlatures in one and the ſame State." May we not then further conclude, that it was their Senſe that the Colonies were by their Charters made diſtinct States from the Mother Country? Your Excellency adds, "For although there may be but one Head, the King, yet the two legiſlative Bodies will make two Governments, as diſtinct as the Kingdoms of England and Scotland before the Union." Very true, may it pleaſe your Excellency; and if they interfere not with each other, what hinders but that being united in one Head and common Sovereign, they may live happily in that Connection, and mutually ſupport and protect each other? Notwithſtanding all the Terrors which your Excellency has pictured to us as the Effects of a total Independence, there is more Reaſon to dread the Conſequences of abſolute uncontrouled ſupreme Power, whether of a Nation or a Monarch, than thoſe of a total Independence. It would be a Misfortune "to know, by Experience, the Difference between the Liberties of an Engliſh Coloniſt, and thoſe of the Spaniſh, French and Dutch." And ſince the Britiſh Parliament has paſſed an Act which is executed even with Rigour, though not voluntarily ſubmitted to, for raiſing a Revenue, and appropriating the ſame without the Conſent of the People who pay it, and have claimed a Power of making ſuch Laws as they pleaſe to order and govern us, your Excellency will excuſe us in aſking, whether you do not think we already experience too much of ſuch a Difference, and have not Reaſon to fear we ſhall ſoon be reduced to a worſe Situation than that of the Colonies of France, Spain or Holland.

If your Excellency expects to have the Line of Diſtinction between the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, and the total Independence of the Colonies drawn by us, we would ſay that it would be a very arduous Undertaking, and of very great Importance to all the other Colonies; and therefore, could we conceive of ſuch a Line, we ſhould be unwilling to propoſe it, without their Conſent in Congreſs.

To conclude, Theſe are great and profound Queſtions. It is the Grief of this Houſe, that by the ill Policy of a late injudicious Adminiſtration, America has been driven into the Contemplation of them. And we cannot but expreſs our Concern, that your Excellency by your Speech has reduced us to the unhappy Alternative, either of appearing by our Silence to acquieſce in your Excellency's Sentiments, or of thus freely diſcuſſing this Point.

After all that we have ſaid, we would be far from being underſtood to have in the leaſt abated that juſt Senſe of Allegiance which we owe to the King of Great-Britain, our rightful Sovereign: And ſhould the People of this Province be left to the free and full Exerciſe of all the Liberties and Immunities granted to them by Charter, there would be no Danger of an Independence on the Crown. Our Charter reſerves great Power to the Crown in its Repreſentative, fully ſufficient to balance, analagous to the Engliſh Conſtitution, all the Liberties and Privileges granted to the People. All this your Excellency knows full well----And whoever conſiders the Power and Influence, in all their Branches, reſerved by our Charter to the Crown, will be far from thinking that the Commons of this Province are too independent.

By the DUKE of CUMBERLAND PACKET, *Captain* GOODRIDGE, *arrived at New-York, in 6 Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *November* 27.

His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, amidſt a great concourſe of people, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I SHOULD moſt willingly have conſulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer receſs from buſineſs, if I had not thought, that ſome very important parts of the public ſervice required the immediate attention of Parliament.

It is impoſſible that I can ever look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among my people. Neither can I be inſenſible how materially every one of theſe great objects muſt be intereſted in the maintenance of the credit and proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company. When, therefore, I received information of the difficulties in which that Company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs; and of making ſuch proviſions, for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the various intereſts concerned, as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, That there is reaſon to hope, that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion: And although there was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles will afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace; which, I truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign Powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this Country: And it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquillity, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of my Crown, and the intereſts of my people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much ſatisfaction, that the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation and power of my Kingdoms.

The proper eſtimates for the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever ſupplies you may grant, ſhall, on my part, be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and applied with the utmoſt fidelity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the moſt real concern, that the produce of the late harveſt has not given us the relief which we had hoped for in reſpect to the dearneſs of corn. As far as human wiſdom can provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the poor, I am perſuaded your attention will not be wanting: And you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare and happineſs of all my people."

Hague, Nov. 13. Letters from Vienna adviſe, that a conſpiracy was lately formed in the Provinces of Poland, allotted to the Houſe of Auſtria, which would probably have been attended with very fatal conſequences, if it had not been timely diſcovered; and as ſeveral of the Poliſh Nobles are ſuſpected to have been concerned in it, ſome of them have been taken up, and confined till they can take their trials.

The laſt letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Baron de Stackelberg, the new Miniſter there from the Court of Ruſſia, received a Courier from Count Romanzow, with very important diſpatches; and it was ſince reported, that the new negociations of peace are ſo forward, that an accommodation between the Ruſſians and Turks is looked upon to be as good as concluded.

They write from Dantzick, that a great riot happened there, when the King of Pruſſia's Exciſe-Officers attempted to publiſh the new regulations eſtabliſhed by their Maſter. Some of theſe Officers were killed, and ſeveral others very ill uſed by the populace; but it is to be feared the town will ſuffer for this raſh behaviour.

Warſaw, Nov. 24. Baron de Stackelberg, the Ruſſian Miniſter here, hath received ſome diſpatches, dated the 11th inſtant, from M. Obreſkow, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Empreſs of Ruſſia at the congreſs of Buchareſt, which adviſe, that the negociations of peace have already been reſumed; and that, on the 9th of this month, it was agreed with the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries to prolong the armiſtice till the 20th of March next, except in Georgia and Mingrelia, where, on account of the diſtance of thoſe Provinces, the ſuſpenſion of arms is to continue a month longer. According to all appearances the peace will be happily concluded before that time, on a ſolid and permanent foundation.

LONDON.

Nov. 17. *They write from the Hague, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has lately made a very important demand on the States, of an old debt owing by that Republic ſeveral years ago, and ſaid to amount to* 120,000,000 *florins; but it is thought this demand is only to ſtifle the clamours of the Dutch concerning Dantzick.*

We learn from Copenhagen, that every attention is now paying by the Miniſtry to get a reſpectable army and navy on foot next ſpring.

They write from Peterſburgh, that ſeveral perſons of diſtinction have lately been ſeized by order of the Empreſs, and confined, on what account is not known.

Nov. 19. We hear that a certain proviſion for the maintenance of an unfortunate great Lady has lately been agitated in the cabinet.

Nov. 24. The diſputes ſubſiſting between the Danes and Swedes are likely to be amicably adjuſted, by the interpoſition of a certain Court, contrary to the deſire of the Bourbon Family.

Advices from Warſaw mention, a great ſcarcity of proviſions now prevailing there, owing to the vaſt number of foreign ſoldiers in that capital, and the adjacent parts.

We learn from Madrid, that the Spaniſh Miniſtry have at laſt granted permiſſion for Engliſh ſhips of war to enter into the ports of Spain.

They write from Seville, that there are now completely fitted out at that port, 9 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, who are only waiting for ſailing orders.

Letters from ſeveral parts of Italy mention great damage done by the late violent ſtorms in the Mediterranean.

On Friday laſt a Bankrupt was committed to Newgate, by the Commiſſioners, for delivering in a fraudulent ſchedule of his eſtate and effects.

Nov. 26. On the 10th inſt. the ſhip Carolina, Thomas Pearſon, Maſter, bound from Maryland to London, was driven on the rocks in a violent ſtorm, and ſtranded in the port of Penzance.

It is ſaid that orders are given for four ſhips of the line to be fitted out immediately for Rhode-Iſland, in America, where they are to be ſtationed for three years.

Nov. 28. A letter from Dublin mentions, that an embargo is laid on all the veſſels that have proviſion on board for foreign exportation,

Extract of a private Letter from Copenhagen, November 20.

"The poſt, which arrived here this day from Stockholm, brought advice that his Swediſh Majeſty had been ſet upon and ſhot at twice, but happily eſcaped unhurt,"

Dec. 3. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King of Denmark has ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment a Saxon Officer, who had propoſed a ſcheme to the French Ambaſſador, for the deſtruction of a certain unfortunate Potentate. The French Ambaſſador diſcovered the ſame to his Majeſty.

They write from Stockholm, that every thing is in motion there for carrying on a war with the utmoſt vigour.

We learn from Dantzick, that the King of Pruſſia has ordered two new forts to be built on the Mole, at the entrance of the harbour.

Dec. 5. *Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Bolingbroke, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the two following bills, which paſſed the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday, viz.*

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, Indian corn and pulſe, from America into this kingdom, duty free.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye meal, barley, barley meal, oats, oatmeal and pulſe, from Europe or Africa, free of duty.

Some other bills, relative to the importation of proviſions, are in great forwardneſs, and it is thought will receive the Royal Aſſent next week.

The number of ſeamen to be employed for the ſervice of the enſuing year, is not ſo many by 5000 as laſt year.

They write from Madrid, that the peace which was negociating between that Court and the States of Barbary, is again broken off, and preparations are making to renew the war.

They write from Venice, that the Republic are equipping a ſquadron of men of war, to put to ſea early next ſpring, to watch the motions of the Turks.

Dec. 8. *We learn from Sweden, that his Swediſh Majeſty had expreſly declared to ſeveral foreign Miniſters at his Court, that all the preparations for war, which he was carrying on, had no other meaning than that of putting his kingdom in a proper ſtate of defence. That Denmark had ſet him the example; and that as ſoon as that Crown ſhould begin to diſarm, he ſhould immediately follow their example.*

The Weſt-India Merchants have taken up ſome veſſels for the purpoſe of carrying proviſions and ſtores to the iſlands of Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis. &c. Two ſhips ſailed on Saturday laſt.

It is ſaid that a negociation of a very important nature is now going forward, between our Court and that of Berlin.

They write from Hamburgh, that 5000 tons of naval ſtores have lately been bought up there by a Spaniſh Agent.

We are informed that five ſhips of the line and three frigates are ordered to take in ſix months proviſions immediately.

Dec. 10. Orders are given for filling up the Iriſh regiments to their full eſtabliſhments, being much reduced of late by draughts for foreign ſervice.

We hear that the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, is ſhortly to come to England.

Dec. 12. It is determined by Adminiſtration, not to ſuffer the Dantzickers to be oppreſſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty; and the Engliſh Conſul has accordingly acquainted the City with that determination.

Extract of Letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 10.

"There is an order come down here to diſcharge 800 marines from this diviſion, and numbers are diſcharged every day. We hear an order is arrived for all the guardſhips at Spithead to come into the harbour, and for the complement of men to be reduced to the ſame eſtabliſhment as in the year 1770."

The Betſey, Fowke, from Cape Fear, was found lying on her broad ſide, without any living creature on board, and towed into Polperra, a fiſhing town near Plymouth, the 7th inſtant.

Dec. 15. It is now very confidently aſſerted, that real advice has been received of a reconciliation between the King and Queen of Denmark.

Great numbers of cannon are now ſhipping off at Carron, in Scotland, for the uſe of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

A change in ſome of the high departments of government in Ireland is ſoon expected to take place.

Yeſterday the bill to prohibit the exportation of corn, and to allow the free importation; the bill for the free importation of proviſions from Ireland; and the bill to diſcontinue the duties on the importation of tallow, hogs lard, and greaſe, received the Royal Aſſent by commiſſion, in the Houſe of Lords.

Dec. 17. They write from Peterſburgh, that ſome people of diſtinction have lately been ſeized there, on ſuſpicion of a deſign againſt the Empreſs.

Diſpatches are now preparing, in order to be ſent off with all ſpeed to the Governors in America.

Yeſterday two expreſſes were ſent down to Falmouth, to be forwarded by the Leghorn Packet to his Majeſty's Conſuls at Genoa or Leghorn.

It is ſaid that application has been made by ſome maſters of veſſels, trading up the Archipelago, to have letters of marque againſt the Tuniſian veſſels.

Dec. 19. They adviſe from Peterſburgh, that ſome of the new raiſed regiments have lately been diſbanded.

By letters from Madrid we learn, that advices have lately been received of a dangerous inſurrection in one of the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Philippine iſlands.

They write from the Hague, that three ſhips of war and ſome tranſports are now getting ready in the Texel, and will ſoon ſail with troops, &c. on board for the Eaſt-Indies, ſome diſagreeable news having been lately received from thence.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, December 11.

"Mr. de Berkenrode, Miniſter from the States General at the Court of Verſailles, has adviſed their High Mightineſſes, that France has not only ſecretly made a conſiderable augmentation of her troops, but propoſes to make another of ten men to each company, in all the regiments in the ſervice of that crown, by which it cannot but be ſuppoſed, that the Court of France is meditating ſome important deſign."

WILLIAMSBURG, January 21.

We hear that a Brig, from Dublin for Baltimore, with one Hundred and fifty indented Servants and Convicts on board, is aſhore near the Mouth of York River; and that a Boat which went to their Aſſiſtance was ſeized by about thirty of the People, who went aſhore in her. Four Men and a Woman have been taken, who are lodged in York Goal; but it is thought that by this Time all the reſt have found Means to make their Eſcape from the Veſſel. The Captain of the Brig, and about ſeventeen of his People, died on the Paſſage; *probably, of the Goal Diſtemper.*

BOSTON, January 28.

A Notification is inſerted in the laſt New-Hampſhire Gazette, cautioning Perſons to beware of counterfeit Half-Johannes's, as they are now currently paſſing there, finiſhed in ſuch a maſterly Manner, as to deceive, at firſt View, the niceſt Eye; but upon a narrow Inſpection the Deceit may be detected, the Cheek of the Image being jetted out on one ſide of them; the oppoſite a little hollowed; dated Anno 1759, *and* 1768, *and appear new as tho' they were juſt coined.---By dropping them with one known to be good Gold, on Brick or Stone, the Difference of Sound will prove them baſe Metal.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10.

On the Firſt Inſtant departed this Life, in the 30th Year of her Age, after a long Indiſpoſition, which ſhe ſuſtained with true Chriſtian Patience and Serenity, Mrs. MARY BIDDLE, the amiable Conſort of Mr. CLEMENT BIDDLE, of this City, Merchant. The early Death of this accompliſhed Lady gives the moſt inexpreſſible Grief to her Relations and numerous Friends; but a Contemplation of her uniform virtuous Deportment in Life ſhould lead them to dry up their Tears, and yield a perfect Reſignation to the Divine Will, as their Loſs is her greateſt Gain.

"Heaven gives us Friends to bleſs the preſent Scene,
"Reſumes them to prepare us for the next."

On Thurſday Afternoon her Remains were reſpectfully interred in Friends Burying-Ground.

Laſt Friday Night a Store-Houſe, belonging to Mr. John Sellers, of Upper Darby, was reduced to Aſhes, with 200 Buſhels of Corn, and ſundry other valuable Effects; occaſioned by ſome of his People drying Flax over a Fire in ſaid Store.

MARRIED. Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, of this City, Printer, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLISON, late of Liverpool. Mr. BENJAMIN BARTRAM (Son of Mr. JOHN BARTRAM, Botaniſt to his Britannic Majeſty) of Philadelphia County, to Miſs BETSEY HUNT, Daughter of Mr. JOHN HUNT, of Cheſter County. Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS, of Carnarvon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Merchant, to Miſs BETSEY BLAIR, of Saliſbury, in the ſame County.

The Ship Richard Penn, Captain All; Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Meſnard; and the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Oſborne, are arrived in London from this Place.

The Snow Molly, Captain Scott, and the Sloop Adventure, Captain Robinſon, both of this Place, are arrived at Georgia from Hiſpaniola.

The Ship Minerva, Captain Gregory, from this Port for Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, paſſed by Port-Royal the 19th *of December.*

The Captains Gill, Hanſe, Craig, and Canby, are arrived at Jamaica; Captain Wilſon, at St. Croix; and Captain Merſurier, at the Iſland of St. John; all from this Harbour.

ARRIVALS.

At Deal. The Lord Camden, Richardſon; and the Swan, Lynch, from Virginia. The Friendſhip, Froſt; Polly, Kelty; Betty, Henricks; John and Mary, Boucher; Peggy, Broadſtreet; Louiſa, Payne; Adventure, Maynard; Sally, Scott; Sally, Buchanan; Nancy, Gray; and the Ruſſia Merchant, Creamer, from Maryland. The Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence, from New-York. The Harmony, Coffin; Three Brothers, Cartwright; London Packet, Calef; and the Roſamond, Miller, from Boſton. The London, Chambers, from North-America. The Peter, Wooder; Thames, Wills; and the Canadian, Abbot, from Quebec.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia.* INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Ship Hopewell, J. Winning, to Sligo.

Peter Wikoff and Iſaac Wikoff,

HAVE joined both their ſtocks in trade together into partnerſhip, and now have a very large and compleat aſſortment of DRY GOODS on hand to diſpoſe of, on the very loweſt terms for caſh, and on credit as uſual, at ISAAC WIKOFF's, in Water-ſtreet, the fourth houſe above Market-ſtreet. All perſons, who are indebted to either of them, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, at the place aforeſaid, to PETER and ISAAC WIKOFF. *Tbc. 2 M.*

Philadelphia, February 8, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Lancaſter and Berks, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quit-rent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the Firſt Day of March next to the Sixth of the ſame Month, for receiving the Quit-rents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, from the Ninth of March to the Thirteenth; at Pennſbury, for the County of Bucks, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth; at Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, from the Twenty-ſecond to the Twenty-ſeventh; and at the Town of Reading, for the County of Berks, from the Fifth to the Tenth of April next, inclufive; at which reſpective Times and Places, all Perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their Arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

ROBERT MACGILL,

At the Corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet,

THE FASHIONABLE LOVER, a COMEDY,

By RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Author of the Weſt-Indian,

WHERE may be had, lately publiſhed, THE WEST-INDIAN: Alſo THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

N. B. Said MACGILL makes Ladies and Gentlemens Etwees, to any Size or Pattern, with or without Inſtruments; alſo carries on the BOOK-BINDING and STATIONARY Buſineſs, in the moſt general Manner. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 20th of February inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain brick meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 26 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 60 feet; bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of John Faries, William Branſon, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 52s. 6d. ſterl. per annum; late the eſtate of William Huſton; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 9th of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o'clock) at the houſe of Albrick Bird, in Gwinedth townſhip (commonly called the Spring-houſe tavern) a certain meſſuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, ſituated in Gwinedth townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by the great road leading to Philadelphia, and by lands of Rowland Evans, John Evans, and others; having a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes thereon erected; late the eſtate of Conrad Cline; ſeiged and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A CERTAIN MESSUAGE and LOT of ground, fronting on Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Society-hill, and next door to Captain Alexander's, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; wheron is erected a brick tenement, two ſtories and an half high, with three fire-places, a cellar under the whole, and a vault under the yard, adjoining the cellar, likewiſe a piazza, two ſtories high, wherein the ſtairs are carried up; the houſe is 20 feet by 16 feet ſquare, with gutters and ſpouts to receive rain water, all compleatly painted and glazed; the cellar, yard, vault, and piazza are all paved with cut ſtone, with a good board fence, &c. The whole ſubject to a groundrent of two Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH RHOADS, Houſe-carpenter, near the premiſes, who will make known the terms of ſale. JOHN M'GLATHERY. §7 f6. *tbcf.*

A QUARTER OF A DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN away, in the night between the 3d and 4th of this inſtant February, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, a German ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH PRUGELIN, of a melancholy temper, red eyes, and ſpeaks Low Dutch and French, is about 26 years old; had on, when ſhe went away, a new linſey red, blue and white jacket, and white, dark and light-blue ſtriped petticoat, new fulled ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER, Printer.

N. B. Any perſon knowing where ſhe is, and inclining to buy her time of ſervitude, it being three years and four months, may have her very cheap.

Germantown, February 5, 1773.

ON Tueſday, the ſecond inſtant, in the morning, WAS LOST, in the Lane leading to Mr. George Danehouer's mill, A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name *Wm. Chambers, London*, No. 529, the cover of the balance is of ſilver, the regulating dial of ſteel, made blue, with gold figures, a ſteel chain and a braſs key to it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Sign of the White Horſe, in Germantown, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by GEORGE HAAS.

N. B. All Watchmakers, Silverſmiths and others, are deſired to ſtop the ſame, if brought to repair, or for ſale. ¶

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING, will be preſented A TRAGEDY (NOT ACTED THESE FIVE YEARS) called

THEODOSIUS;

Or, THE FORCE OF LOVE.

With a View of the GRAND ALTAR, at the firſt Inſtitution of the Chriſtian Religion in *Conſtantinople:* The Viſion of *Conſtantine the Great* the Day before his Battle with the Chriſtians: A BLOODY CROSS in the Air with theſe Letters, in Golden Characters, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES, &c.

Varanes, by Mr. HALLAM,
Theodoſius, by Mr. HENRY,
Marcian, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Leontine, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Atticus (Chief Prieſt) by Mr. WOOLLS.
Lucius, by Mr. PARKER,
Aranthes, by Mr. WALL,
Prieſts, by Mr. MORRIS, and Mr. BYERLEY,
Pulcheria, by Mrs. MORRIS,
Marina, by Miſs STORER,
Flavilla, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Julia, by Mrs. WALL,
Athenais, by Miſs HALLAM.

After the Play, A HORNPIPE, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be ADDED,

THE HONEST YORKSHIREMAN.

Gaylove, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Sapſcull, by Mr. WALL,
Muckworm, by Mr. MORRIS,
Blunder, by Mr. PARKER,
Slango, by Mr. BYERLEY,
Combruſh, by Mrs. MORRIS,
Arabella, by Miſs STORER.

TICKETS, without which no Perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe.

BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.

Carliſle, January 25, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, not to take any aſſignment on bonds of William Gray and Thomas Alexander, to William Ferguſon, as they intend not to pay them, or any of them, until compelled, or until he makes us an indiſputable title, which he is to do by his conveyance. WILLIAM GRAY, THOMAS ALEXANDER. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ENOCH FLOWER, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, Joiner, deceaſed, by bond, bill, note or book-debt, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Enoch Flower; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts.

Feb. 9, 1773. EDWARD BONSALL.

N. B. To be ſold at private ſale, any time before the 15th of this month, and if not ſold by that day, they will be ſold by public vendue, at James Kinnear's Vendue-houſe, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, three frame tenements and lots of ground, ſituate on Diſcharge-alley, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and near Catherine-ſtreet, with a privilege of a 3 feet alley into Front-ſtreet; the lot is about 42 feet front, and 70 deep; ſubject to a groundrent of Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings, currency, per annum. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of March next, at five o' clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Pewter-platter-alley, near the Market-houſe, containing 38½ feet front, and 30 feet 9 inches deep, be the ſame more or leſs, having two wooden tenements thereon erected, one of which now rents at Twelve Pounds per annum, the other for Six Pounds, having a well, walled up, of very good water, in the yard, being ſubject to a groundrent of One Pound Eighteen Shillings and Four-pence a year, and will actually be ſold on the day mentioned above, if not ſold before by private ſale, by DAVID OWEN, and JOHN YOUNG, in Second-ſtreet. *Feb.* 4, 1773. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS (together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) pleaſantly ſituated on Skippack road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia; one in Whitpain townſhip (well ſituated for a tavern or ſtore) containing 143 acres of land, 15 thereof good mowable meadow, part well watered, about 90 acres cleared in the whole, the reſt woodland, well timbered; there are on ſaid place a good dwelling-houſe, with a well of good water at the door, alſo a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, two young thriving orchards of apple-trees, alſo pear, peach, plumb, and cherry trees. The other in Worceſter townſhip (adjoining the aforeſaid plantation) containing 38 acres of excellent land, about 50 acres cleared, 12 thereof good mowable meadow (the greateſt part watered) and more may be made; there are on ſaid plantation two dwelling-houſes, with three good wells of water, alſo a barn, ſtables, &c. a young thriving orchard of apple-trees, &c. The titles are indiſputable, and the terms of ſale may be known, by applying to CHARLES PORTER, living on the premiſes, or to STEPHEN PORTER, living at Mr. ANDREW PORTER's, in Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Alſo to be ſold, a full blooded dark bay HORSE, 5 years old next graſs, of a good ſize, equal in ſhape or beauty to any horſe in the province; he would ſuit either for a carriage or a hackney. Enquire as above. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE BOY, 14 Years old, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles; is ſold for no Fault but for Want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Eaſton, January 26, 1773.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public VENDUE, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five o' clock in the afternoon of the ſame day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Mount-Bethel, in the county of Northampton, on Oquaghton creek, about two miles above Eliſha Barton's mill, three miles from Delaware river, and about the ſame diſtance from Mount-Bethel Meeting-houſe, containing about 400 acres, 20 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and 40 acres more may be made and watered by the ſeveral branches of the ſaid creek, being fed by ſprings: The ſaid tract may be divided into two or three parts, as may beſt ſuit the buyer; there are a good log-houſe and barn thereon; reaſonable time of payment will be given for part of the purchaſe-money, by giving ſecurity, if required. Whoever inclines to view the ſame, before the day of ſale, may apply to PATRICK DUNN, at the above plantation, or to the owner, at Eaſton, for farther particulars.

¶ JOHN DUNN.

CAME to Greenwich-point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, the firſt of December laſt, a ſmall BAY MARE, ſhod before, black mane and tail, a blemiſh in her off eye. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold at public vendue, in three weeks after this 10th day of February, 1773.

¶ RICHARD RENSHAW.

THE VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province will be publiſhed WEEKLY, by

HENRY MILLER,

PRINTER, in RACE-STREET.

Where may be had thoſe of laſt Week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOD AND HUDSON,

Of MOUNT-HOLLY, CLOCK-MAKERS,

BEG Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that they make all Kinds of CLOCKS, in as neat a Manner as any imported from England, alſo clean and repair all Sorts of CLOCKS and WATCHES. Any Perſon inclining to employ them, may depend on their Work being well done, and at a reaſonable Rate. A good Workman, in the Clock-way, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to them. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH PHIPPS, deceaſed, late of Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly proved, that the accounts may be ſettled, by ISAAC LEWIS and CALEB PHIPPS, Adminiſtrators. §

February 3, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, hereby gives notice, that ſome time in the month of December laſt, he purchaſed of a man in the city of Philadelphia, who called himſelf John Sim, a black MARE, with a bald face, ſhe has a white ſtroke acroſs her tail, and is about 15 hands high, for which mare the ſaid ſubſcriber accepted a a bill of ſale from the ſaid John Sim; and that he, the ſubſcriber, gave his bond for the purchaſe-money, being Twenty Pounds, payable the 27th of May next, to the ſaid John Sim, and that after the ſaid ſubſcriber brought the ſaid mare home, he and his neighbours ſuſpected that the ſaid mare was ſtolen: This is therefore to give notice, that if any perſon or perſons claim the ſaid mare, to apply to him, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away; and, in the mean time, the public is deſired not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, for he will not pay till the matter is cleared up. GEORGE BISBING. §

Gloucester County, New-Jerſey, February 9, 1773.

RUN away, on the 27th day of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, and county aforeſaid, a Dutch ſervant girl, named CAROLINA DE POOL, aged about 23 years, came from Rotterdam laſt fall; ſhe is a ſhort chunkey body, one ſhoulder is a little higher than the other, hath light coloured hair, a large bumped noſe, and a hardy bold look; had on, when ſhe went away, a round ear'd cap, blue ſtamped handkerchief, and new dark coloured ſhort gown, an old Dutch upper petticoat, ſtriped, of a dirty colour, blue ſtockings, Engliſh ſhoes, and carved buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her home to her maſter, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH KAIGHIN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſervant man, named PHILIP MITCHEL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, very thick ſet, walks very much with the toes of his feet foremoſt; had on, and took with him, two pair of good leather breeches, one large whitiſh jacket, with ſleeves, and two under jackets, one very remarkable, being neither ſpun nor wove, but wrought like a hat, with black ſpots, one pair of new blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with ſtrings, a new caſtor hat; has dark brown hair, and talks both Dutch and Engliſh well. He took alſo with him two French dollars. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 3, 1773. HENRY NEFF. ¶

Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, February 3, 1773.

WAS taken up, on the ſixth day of January laſt paſt, by the ſubſcriber, from the rocks in the river Schuylkill, at the Falls of Mount Airy, the remains of a RAFT of WHITE-OAK hogſhead STAVES, that came down the ſaid river adrift. The owner thereof, on proving his property, and paying charges, is deſired to take the ſaid ſtaves away.

¶ JACOB AMOS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 14th day of January laſt, a SMALL BAY MARE, about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be ſix years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL HALLIDAY. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, the 16th day of January laſt, SIX SHEEP, two of which are marked with a crop from the off ear, and a hole in the near ear, the marks of the reſt are unknown; there is a ſmall bell on one of them. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ JAMES M'QUOWN, junior.

Cæcil County, Maryland, February 2, 1773.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A NEW framed HOUSE, with a fire place above, and one below, togetner with a log granary, with two plank floors in it, with a garden and a lot of ground, convenient for public buſineſs or a good tradeſman, ſtanding on the main road ſide, that leads from Saſſafras ferry to Appoquinimy landing, near Warwick. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. STEPHEN BEEDLE. ¶

THE ADVENTURERS in the PETTIT'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for the Benefit of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, who intend to renew their Tickets, are requeſted to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſo doing, as there has been a Number of Applications for Tickets; on which Account it is not doubted the Second Claſs will be drawn as ſoon as the Time limited for Renewal expires, which will be on Saturday, the 20th of February inſtant; at which Time all Tickets not renewed will be deemed forfeited, and diſpoſed of accordingly.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 10th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, A certain yearly rent charge or ſum of Twelve Pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania, for ever iſſuing out of and growing due from a certain lot of ground, in the tenure of the heirs of William Bywater, deceaſed, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Front-ſtreet to King-ſtreet, or Water-ſtreet; bounded northward by a lot late of James Cuſack, deceaſed, and ſouthward by a houſe and lot late of Samuel Aſheton, deceaſed; ſubject to the payment of the yearly quitrent, growing due to the Proprietaries out of the ſaid lot of ground; late the eſtate of William Vanderſpiegle, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 10th of February next, preciſely at 12 o'clock at noon, at the houſe of Benjamin Davids, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, one of them (whereon the ſaid meſſuage is erected) containing about one acre and ten perches; bounded by Germantown main-ſtreet, and by lands of John Adam Hogermaid, Ann Metzler, and others; the other of them containing about 3 acres and 60 perches, bounded by a mill road, leading from the main ſtreet aforeſaid to Roxborough townſhip, and by lands of the ſaid Hogermaid, Ernſt Kurtz, Peter Bockius, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel North and Barbara his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, on Friday, the 12th of this inſtant February, at 12 o'clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o'clock) a certain meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by Perkioming creek, and land of Vand Deal, and others; late the eſtate of John Kryder. And alſo all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt whatſoever of the ſaid John Kryder, of, in and to, a certain forge and iron-works, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in Upper Salford townſhip (commonly known by the name of Welker's Forge, or Kryder's Forge) ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 15th of this inſtant February, at 12 o'clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o'clock) at the houſe of Mrs. Mackinet, in Germantown, five full equal and undivided eighth parts, the whole into eight equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip; the whole containing 118 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Matthias Barrenſtein, John Righter, and others, having a wooden tenement, griſt-mill, and other out-houſes erected thereon; late the eſtate of Lewis Stephens; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th of this inſtant February, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 4 o'clock) at the houſe of Aſaph Wilſon, the ſign of the Poſt-Boy, in Oxford townſhip, one full equal and undivided moiety or half part (the whole in two equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, containing in the whole about 203 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Iſaac Leech, John Worrall, John Atkins, Joſiah Harper, and Frankford creek; late the eſtate of Iſrael Jenkins; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of this inſtant February, at one o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at four o'clock) at the houſe of George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, two certain meſſuages or tenements, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Kingſeſſing townſhip, containing about 28 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by ground of George Gray, Eſq; James Bartram, and others; alſo a certain other tract or piece of drained meadow, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing about 3 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by ground of Thomas Say, James Bartram, and others; late the eſtate of Abraham Jonaſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 27th of February inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain brick meſſuages or tenements, and two lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia; containing in breath on ſaid ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane, or ſtreet, 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with ground of William Cliſton, and weſtward with ground now or late in the tenure of George Hyle; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Bogart, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, inn-keeper, two pieces or parcels of land, adjoining Tohiccon creek, in the townſhip of Plumſted, containing in the whole about 48 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of John Clawſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

January 23, 1773. RICHARD GIBBS, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern of John Bogart (late the Widow Jamiſon's) in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and three tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in Bedminſter townſhip; bounded by land of Joſeph Townſend, Widow M'Fall, Nicholas Dillon, and others; containing in the whole about 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Thomas Dillon; ſeized and taken in execution by RICHARD GIBBS, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Lower-Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by land of Jonathan Palmer, the elder, deceaſed, John Palmer, and others, containing about 160 acres, more or leſs; late the property of the ſaid Jonathan Palmer, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

January 23, 1773. RICHARD GIBBS, Sheriff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW two ſtory brick TENEMENT, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Bank Meeting-houſe, about 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and next but one to Arch-ſtreet. And alſo one other two ſtory brick TENEMENT, about 20 feet in front, on Water-ſtreet, and likewiſe next but one to Arch-ſtreet. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt, may have almoſt what time he or they ſhall chooſe to pay the purchaſe-money in. For terms, apply to THOMAS WISHART, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ¶ 4*W.*

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, by way of public VENDUE, on the 20th day of February next enſuing,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, ſituate in Darby, in the county of Cheſter, formerly kept by George Wood, and now in the tenure of the ſubſcriber; the houſe is large, with good conveniences, ſufficient ſtabling, chair-houſe, and a large garden, a good draw-well at the door; at the ſame time will be ſold ſundry houſhold goods, ſuch as good feather beds, bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of other goods, too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of Hannah Wood, of Darby, deceaſed. Where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given, by HENRY and ANN HAYS, Executor and Executrix.

N. B. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, where the conditions of ſale will be made known. ¶

Cheſter County, January 12, 1773.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 15th day of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob James, in the townſhip of Uwchland,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate partly in Uwchland aforeſaid, and part in the townſhip of Pikeland, containing 105 acres, with two dwelling-houſes, barn, and convenient out-houſes, a good bearing orchard, cyder-mill, preſs, &c. Several conſtant ſprings of water, and ſeveral acres of watered meadow thereon.

Likewiſe ſundry articles of houſhold furniture, and a ſpring colt, ¾ blooded. Late the eſtate of William Lindſey, deceaſed. Conditions will be made known at the ſale, by RICHARD THOMAS, and GEORGE THOMAS, Executors.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN TRIMBLE, late of Concord, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, to produce their accounts to WILLIAM TRIMBLE, jun. and RICHARD THOMAS, Execut. ¶

TO BE DISPOSED OF

THE Time of a SERVANT GIRL, who has ſeven Years to ſerve; ſhe is about ten Years old, and is very fit for taking Care of a Child; ſhe is ſold for no Fault, only Want of Employment. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

THE Aſſignees of SAMUEL BOND, late of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, having lately received a ſum of money, for the uſe of his creditors, hereby give notice, that the dividend thereof will be made on the 10th day of March next, among ſuch of them as ſhall have, by the firſt day of the ſaid month, delivered their reſpective accounts againſt him, duly atteſted, to JOHN BROWN, of the ſaid city, merchant; and all thoſe who neglect to produce their accounts as aforeſaid, will be excluded from this dividend. ¶

On TUESDAY, the 23d of FEBRUARY next, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Caffee-Houſe, will be DISPOSED OF by PUBLIC VENDUE (if not ſold before by private ſale) the following valuable lots and improvements, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, one mile from the Court-Houſe, viz.

1ſt. A LOT, 100 feet front on Germantown road, and 500 feet deep, with a large three ſtory brick dwelling, 40 feet ſquare, 4 rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with convenient out-buildings, a large garden, under good fence, and a neat thriving orchard on the back part of the lot; the whole being a convenient and pleaſant ſituation for a gentleman's retreat from buſineſs, or houſe of public entertainment.

2d. A GROUNDRENT, of 17l. 10s. per annum, ariſing out of a LOT, 100 feet on ſaid road, and 500 feet deep, adjoining the above deſcribed lot.

3d. A LOT, 33 feet on Germantown road, and 174 feet deep, with a commodious two ſtory brick dwelling, two rooms on a floor, a convenient two ſtory brick kitchen adjoining the ſame, and good cellars under; the whole rents at 14l. per annum. Enquire of W. MASTERS, or MATTHIAS ASPDEN.

And on the following day, at the ſame hour and place, the following LOTS and HOUSES.

4th. A GROUNDRENT of 12l. per annum, iſſuing out of a LOT, of 80 feet on Second-ſtreet continued, and extending to the creek, payable by Thomas Humphreys.

5th. A LOT, 20 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 180 feet deep, with a new well finiſhed brick tenement thereon erected, with a good cellar under; the whole rents for 7l. per annum.

6th. A LOT, 20 feet on Germantown road, and 180 feet deep, with a new well finiſhed two ſtory frame dwelling, a good cellar under; the whole rents for 7l. per annum.

7th. A LOT, adjoining the above, equal in dimenſions and improvements, and rents for 7l. per annum.

Likewiſe, ſeveral other vacant LOTS, will be ſold, agreeable to the PLAN, to be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe.

ROBERT TOWERS,

Two doors below the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet, hath for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, a large aſſortment of

WHITE FLINT GLASS;

CONSISTING of double and ſingle flint quart, pint and half pint decanters, double and ſingle pint and half pint tumblers, jill and half jill ditto, plain and twiſted wines, plain and fluted jelly-glaſſes, plain and fluted quart and pint mugs, plain and fluted crewets, ſalts and muſtards, pickle and olive-jars, caſe bottles, pint and half pint pocket ditto, half pint wide mouth ditto, globe lamps, &c. &c. Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and enamelled cream coloured ware.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the attached effects, of JOHN WEAVER, late of Oxford, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to meet at the houſe of Rebecca M'Veagh, in ſaid townſhip, on the 12th day of next month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and they may receive their full dividend of ſaid effects. LEONARD SHALCROSS,

JOHN PAUL,

¶ *January* 13, 1773. EVAN THOMAS.

December 7, 1772.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 6th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Glouceſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MOORE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 18 and 19 years of age, of a browniſh complexion, has long black hair, clubbed, ſtammers in his ſpeech, and has a large fleſh mole in the corner of his left eye; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh brown upper cloth jacket, with cuffs, a red and white ſtriped under jacket, with lappels, and without ſleeves, an old lightiſh coloured ſurtout, a pair of old leather breeches, new ſeated, the left knee of which was much too ſhort, blue grey yarn ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, with odd buckles in them, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above ſervant, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, or brings him to JOHN HIDER, ſenior, at the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HIDER, junior.

N. B. *All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril.*

WHEREAS there has been great Neglect, on the Part of the Owners of ſundry Veſſels in the Plantations, in not complying with the *Act* of the 7th and 8th *William* III. C. 22, and more particularly the 21ſt Sect. wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards changed, without regiſtering ſuch Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done, upon any Tranſfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled; and in caſe there be any Alienation of Property in the ſame Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares, in any Ship, after regiſtering thereof, ſuch Sale ſhall always be acknowledged, by Indorſement on the Certificate of the Regiſter, before two Witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire Property in ſuch Ship remains to ſome of the Subjects of Great-Britain, if any Diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame." And whereas all Veſſels trading at, or belonging to any Port in America, the Owners or Maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the Directions, given in the ſaid *Act*, will be liable to the ſame Proſecutions and Penalties, as if ſuch Veſſels were owned entirely by Foreigners. The Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms therefore give this Notice, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

SAMUEL MATHER, pr. Secretary.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, 15th December, 1772.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March, 1773,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about 190 acres, ſituate within the town bounds of Glouceſter, and province of New-Jerſey; on which plantation there are a convenient dwelling-houſe, with other buildings, for the accommodation of a family, a well of excellent water, within 25 feet of the dwelling-houſe, a commodious barn, with ſuitable partitions for the ſtock, and a threſhing floor, a ſmall orchard, about 27 acres of excellent meadow, along Little Timber Creek, and upwards of 100 acres of woodland. Its diſtance from the market of Philadelphia being but ſix miles, renders it very convenient for the farmer, in that he may, ſeveral times a week, diſpoſe of his produce on the moſt advantageous terms. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia.

† 5t. *thcaf.* WILLIAM WHARTON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in very good order, pleasantly situated in Whitpain township, about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 355 acres, adjoining lands of John Roberts, George Karstner, and others; there are about 40 acres of good watered meadow, with a fine stream of water running through it, and a sufficient quantity of woodland; a large stone house, two stories high, and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of excellent water in it; a good spring-house near the dwelling, and a dairy-house over it; a smoke-house, still-house, and a building formerly occupied as a school-house, a chair-house and granary, a large stone barn, with plenty of good stabling, a cow-house extending from one end of the barn, containing 22 stalls, with a calf and sheep-house, and a large hay mow over the whole; a stone wall extending from the other end of the barn, with sheds erected for carts, plows, &c. two good apple orchards of excellent fruit, two very good gardens, one of which has a stout stone wall round it, covered with cedar; on part of said land is a stone tenement, with a smith's shop, a small orchard, and piece of meadow, now in the tenure of Edward Morgan, and letts at 14 l. per annum. The whole might suit for a gentleman's country seat, or might be divided so as to make two good farms. For terms of sale, enquire of ABRAHAM DAWES, on the premises, of JONATHAN PAUL, Miller, at Chestnut-hill, or of ROBERT TUCKNISS, Hatter, in Market-street, Philadelphia. Tbctf.

Wilmington, First Month 25, 1773.

TO THE MILLERS IN GENERAL.

THE subscriber having invented and made sundry Machines for raising Mill-stones, and turning them on their back, fit for dressing or washing in five minutes or less, by one hand only, and with safety, without hurting the plaister on burr stones, proposes to furnish any Miller with said Machine, on reasonable terms, at a short notice, by sending a line to DANIEL BYRNES, JOSEPH TATNALL, WILLIAM STARR, at Brandywine mills, or SAMUEL REYNOLDS, at Wilmington.

The above *Samuel Reynolds* has made each of the subscribers one of the said Machines, and we find them very advantageous, as the Mill-stone is taken up by them, with great ease and safety, and certainly is preferable to any method ever before invented. *Daniel Byrnes, Joseph Tatnall, William Starr.* §

N. B. As there has been a number made for people at a considerable distance, whose names and approbation are difficult to be collected, said *Reynolds* will be obliged to those that join in sentiment with the above, to favour him with a line for that purpose.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1773.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath opened a PUBLIC HOUSE, at the upper end of Second-street, in the Northern Liberties, at the Sign of the Black-horse and Rider, and Bunch of Grapes, for the accommodation of travellers and others, having a convenient house for the purpose; as also good stabling for horses, a large yard and sheds, for the reception of waggons and other carriages; he also purposes taking horses in by the year or month. Any persons that please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being used in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates, by their humble servant,

CHRISTIAN RIFFETT.

N. B. He has for sale (or to lett out for the ensuing season) a likely black stallion, half blooded. ¶

Cumberland County, New-Jersey, January 18, 1773.

ON Wednesday night, the 30th of December last, was STOLEN or STRAYED away from the subscriber, out of the pasture of John Brick, in Mannington, Salem county, a dark iron-grey coloured GELDING, 14 hands high, new shoes before, 9 years old last spring; he has neither brand nor ear-mark, his sides marked with the gears, paces, trots and gallops pretty well. Any person apprehending the thief, if stolen, and securing said horse, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and for the horse only TWENTY SHILLINGS, with all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ Dr. ELIJAH BOWEN, junior.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1773.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the 21st inst. from the subscriber, a servant LAD, named CHARLES GREISELER, who arrived here about two months since in the ship Sally, Captain Osman, from Rotterdam (this is the 2d time he has run off since his arrival) he was born in Saxony, is about 19 years of age, strong made, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, and cannot speak English; he had on a felt hat, a check shirt, a new short coat, made of beaver coating, with short cuffs, a small collar to it, and lined with striped flannel, under which he wore a striped flannel vest; he also had on a pair of olive coloured cotton velvet breeches, new yarn stockings, and old shoes; he took with him a light coloured jacket and breeches, made of superfine cloth, both too big for him, a pair of boots, and a pair of old worsted stockings, patched in the heels. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH WHARTON, junior.

To be LETT, for a Term of YEARS, and may be entered on the 15th of April,

THAT well accustomed TAVERN, in West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, 7 miles from Carlisle, whereon is a good stone house, newly finished off, also a square log house adjoining the same, with a good kitchen, all in good repair; 100 acres of clear land, well fenced, as good for producing grain of all sorts, or pasture, as any in the province, and a sufficient quantity of meadow ground to support the tavern, two good bearing orchards, two barns, three stables, and a large cow-house, all in good order. This place is beautifully situated for public business, the great road goes past the house, from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, Virginia, and Carolina. For further particulars, enquire of the owner, who lives on the premises, and will deal on very reasonable terms. JOHN MILLER. ¶

RUN away from the subscribers, living in West Nottingham, Chester county, two apprentice lads, one named JAMES M'NUT, by trade a Cooper, aged about 20 years, went away the 26th of December, and had on an old felt hat, a new broadcloth coat, homespun vest, lined with lincey, old buckskin breeches, brown stockings; the other named JOHN JONES (or JOHNS) a Weaver by trade, went away the 9th of this instant January, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, round faced, black eyed, pock-marked, and black hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn felt hat, brown camblet coat, black grey vest, without sleeves, both homespun; his right leg being broke makes him bear much on his toes, which soon wears off the toe of his shoe. Whoever takes up said apprentices will be entitled to a reward of One Shilling sterling for M'Nut, and for securing said Jones, in any goal on the continent, Twenty Shillings, and all reasonable charges, by THOMAS BROWN,

¶ *TIMOTHY KIRK, junior.*

SOME Gentleman, at the late Trial at the State-House, changed HATS with one of the Council, taking away from the Table, a Hat with a white Lining, made by Parrish and Mitchel, and leaving one with a blue Lining, without any Maker's Name, in its Stead; this is left at Parrish's Shop, in Second street, near the Church, where the Gentleman, who made the Mistake, is desired to call or send to rectify it. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city having compleated the same, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they shall be able to render satisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to sell as good, and cheaper than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's, in Walnut-street, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-street, and by Isaac Gray, in Chestnut-street, at each of whose houses their glass is sold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great resort of people to the works, they find it necessary to admit none but purchasers to the value of Five Shillings each.

N. B. Two persons who understand blowing of glass, may have good encouragement by applying as above.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

PART of the PLANTATION whereon he now lives, commonly known by the Sign of the Buffalo, and is an excellent place for a store, which is much wanted; it has been a well accustomed tavern these eight years past, situate in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, fronting the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, Easton, and parts adjacent, also front on the public road leading from Coryell's ferry to Lancaster; there are on said place a well finished stone house, four rooms on a floor, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole house, a good stone kitchen adjoining the dwelling-house, with a never-failing well of water within a rod of the door; likewise a good frame barn, cow-house, cart-house, and stabling sufficient to hold fifty horses, with other necessary buildings, the whole in good repair; there are also on said place a good thriving apple orchard, which bears plentifully, a peach orchard, a quantity of good meadow, and a sufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered, the clear land under good fence, divided into several fields, which have been chiefly well manured with lime and dung, the whole lot containing fifty acres. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises,

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. The said place hath the benefit of a free-school for ever, within forty rods of the door. *January* 18, 1773. ¶

BAR-IRON, of the best Quality,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his store, on Mr. Stamper's wharff. Likewise

ANCHORS,

FROM One to Twelve Cwt. made by N. GREEN, & Co. at Warwick, Rhode-Island government, warranted for 12 months; Orders for Iron of particular sizes, or anchors of particular weights, will be complied with, by giving timely notice to said HOLLINGSWORTH.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of WALTER MOORE, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts, duly proved, to the subscriber for settlement; and all those, who are any wise indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs, by

January 15, 1773. ¶ JOHN CRAFORD, Executor.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that JOHN STEWART, *of New-London township, has obtained a NOTE, of* TEN POUNDS, *Pennsylvania money, dated about the 20th instant, of the subscriber, of West-Nantmell township, Chester county, who was incapacitated with liquor, and likewise unfit to act in such a case, being ignorant in learning; as said note was fraudulently obtained, I hereby forewarn all persons to take no assignment of said note, as I am determined to pay no part of it, until compelled by law.*

January 24, 1773. JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, on the 23d day of the First Month, 1773, a young MARE, of a blackish colour, slender made, her mane hanging down on the off side, trimmed under the bridle head, her two hind feet white about the fetlocks, hath a ridge back, a small switch tail, a star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. TWENTY SHILLINGS reward will be given to any person, who may take her up, and bring her to JOSHUA EMLEN, living at the upper end of Second-street. ¶

Philadelphia Prison, January 14, 1773.

TO the CREDITORS of SAMUEL DOTEY HAMILTON.

Please to take notice, that I intend to petition the honourable Assembly of Pennsylvania, at their present sitting, for a bill to be passed into a law, for the relief of my person from imprisonment; to which I hope you will have no objection, as I have long ago been deprived of all the effects and money I had in the world, for the use and benefit of all my creditors in New-York, and elsewhere. I am, Gentlemen, your humble servant,

SAMUEL DOTEY HAMILTON.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 27th day of this instant February, at the house of the subscriber, living on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing 196 acres, situate in the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, ten miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile from Charles Humphreys's merchant-mill, near several Churches and Meeting-houses. There are 120 acres of said land cleared, and the remainder very well timbered. There are on the premises a good stone house, a good log barn, and a good spring and spring-house near the dwelling-house, 20 acres of good meadow already made, and well watered, with constant streams of water, and 10 acres more may be easily made, also a good bearing orchard, of near 200 bearing apple trees; the whole in good repair. The title indisputable. The purchaser paying near one half of the purchase money, shall, by giving good security, have a considerable time to pay the remainder.

¶ JOHN THOMAS.

On MONDAY, the Twelfth of APRIL next, by the Executors of Adam Hoops, deceased, will be sold peremptorily, on the premises, by public VENDUE,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, situate on the river Delaware, in view of Trenton ferry, about 29 miles from Philadelphia, at the head of the tide, with an Island, containing 44 acres of extraordinary good land, and about 27 acres on the main, opposite said Island, on which 27 acres are erected, the above mills, a handsome two story frame dwelling-house, stone stable and barn, a cooper's shop, smith's shop, shed, store-house, and two small stone dwelling-houses. In this mill are one pair of burr, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of country stones. This house is of stone, 60 feet by 54; the rolling screen, boulting works, and hoisting geers, are all in good order for business, and go by water. This mill in dry seasons is never idle for want of water, and is well supplied with wheat from Durham, Sussex, &c. as the boats from these places may, without any risque, come into the dam, and discharge almost at the mill door, when they cannot, without great danger, pass the falls. The freight of flour from this place to Philadelphia is but Five-pence per barrel. The purchaser, paying one third of the purchase-money, may have time for the rest, giving good security.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix,
ROBERT HOOPS,)
DAVID HOOPS,) Executors.

Feb. 1, 1773.

THE partnership of SAMUEL PURVIANCE and SON, and SAMUEL PURVIANCE and SONS, having expired the 31st of December last; all persons indebted to the late partnerships, or to SAMUEL PURVIANCE, are desired to call and pay their respective balances to the subscribers, before the 1st day of May next, or their bonds and accounts will be put into the hands of a lawyer, without further notice,

¶ SAMUEL and JOHN PURVIANCE.

To be SOLD,

FRUIT TREES (of the most curious and best varieties of fruit only) of pruans, plumbs, apricots, pears, and cherries, fit for planting out next ensuing spring. Enquire at the north-west corner house of Third and Race-streets, in Philadelphia, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

*** Also to be sold, a TRACT of between two and three ACRES of LAND, with compleat and suitable buildings, and a large garden, with all other conveniencies thereon, either for a gentleman's country seat or for public business, situate about six miles from this city. Enquire as above. ¶

The SALE of the following plantations and tracts of LAND, the property of Adam Hoops, of Bucks county, in the province of Pennsylvania, Esq; lately deceased, will begin on Tuesday, the 20th day of April next, at the house of James Pollock, in Carlisle, and continue until the whole are sold,

A PLANTATION, two miles above Col. Chambers's, on the great road from Philadelphia to Winchester, now in the tenure of Owen Asheton, containing 450 acres, of which 120 acres are cleared, including about 40 acres of good meadow.

A plantation adjoining the above, now occupied by Andrew Taylor, containing about 460 acres of extraordinary good wheat and pasture land, of which about 100 acres are cleared and well fenced, including about 30 acres of good meadow.

A tract of land, with a small improvement, known by the name of The Locust Land, situate on Conegocheague creek, within two miles of Chambersburg, containing 650 acres of as good wheat land as any in the settlement.

A plantation adjoining that which formerly belonged to John Mushet, containing 530 acres, of which near 200 acres are cleared and fenced, including 20 acres of meadow, sowed with timothy, as much more meadow may be made; this place is well situated for a store or tavern. The above tracts are, or will be, patented.

Two small tracts of land, one situated on the north side of Conegocheague creek, about 3 miles from Chambersburg, known by the name of Craig's place. The other, on the south side of said creek, nearly opposite the above, whereon was built a mill, known by the name of Hoops's Mill, which has been lately burnt. These two tracts are separated by the creek, and contain about 250 acres, of which 50 acres of fine meadow may be made, and on each place there is a very good mill seat.

A tract of land, with a small improvement, situate on Conegocheague creek, adjoining land of Henry Pawling, about two miles from Justice Allison's, containing about 300 acres.

Another plantation, known by the name of Spear's tract, containing about 300 acres, of which a great part is fine rich bottom. The creek separates these two places.

A tract of land, containing 300 acres, situate about six miles from the town of Bedford, commonly called the Long Bottom, on which a great deal of fine meadow may be made. These five last mentioned tracts are warranted and surveyed.

At the same time will be sold, a large two story stone house, in the town of Carlisle, now in the tenure of George Stevenson, Esquire.

The terms of sale----That the purchaser pays, on receiving his deed, one fourth of the purchase-money, one fourth at the expiration of twelve months thereafter, without interest, and the remaining half in three equal yearly payments, with interest, giving good security. Whoever inclines to purchase any of the above tracts, by private sale, may treat with the Executors, or Mr. Thomas Barclay, in Philadelphia, or with Daniel Clarke, in Bucks county, near Trenton ferry.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix,
ROBERT HOOPS,)
Feb. 1, 1773. DAVID HOOPS,) Executors.

THIS is to acquaint the PUBLIC, that my wife PENELOPE DONALD having absented herself from me, and taken up with another man, by her infidelity towards me, I here declare, that I will not be accountable for any debts that she may contract in my name; as witness my hand, this 25th of January, 1773. WILLIAM DONALD. ¶

Philadelphia, February 1. 1773.

WHEREAS HENRY LORAN, late of Hatfield township, in the county of Philadelphia, innholder, did, some time in the year 1769, release his person from confinement in Philadelphia goal, by the act of insolvency, and Jacob Winey, and Henry Aldhouse, being two of his largest creditors, were appointed by the Court to receive and adjust such debts as were due to the said Henry Loran, for the use of his creditors; this is therefore to give notice, that there will be a dividend made on the first day of March next, of what trifling sums are collected, among such of his creditors as shall have by that day delivered in their respective accounts, duly attested, to JACOB WINEY, in Philadelphia; and all those that neglect this notice, will be excluded from their dividend. ¶

THREE PLANTATIONS,

To be sold, by public Vendue, on the 25th of February next.

THE *First* containing 123 Acres, with a good Proportion of Woodland and Meadow, an Orchard of fine Fruit, and a good Dwelling-house and Barn, now in the Tenure of PETER VICKERS, in Plumstead Township, Bucks County; the Sale to begin at One o'Clock, and to be struck off precisely at Two, in the Afternoon.

The *Second* containing 123 Acres, also well furnished with Woodland and Meadow, a tolerable good Dwelling-house, and small Orchard, now in the Tenure of ISRAEL DOANE, and adjoins the above described Tract; to be struck off precisely at Three o'Clock.

The *Third* containing 100 Acres, on which are a good Stone Dwelling-house, a Log Barn and Stable, and a large Orchard; this Tract is well wooded, and has about 8 or 10 Acres of Meadow, now in the Tenure of JOHN THOMSON, in Tinicum Township, about three Miles East from the above mentioned Tracts; the Sale to begin at Four o'Clock, and to be struck off precisely at Five.

These Places are distant four Miles from the Tavern, formerly kept by ----- Reeder, on the Durham Road; their Situations are remarkably healthy and pleasant, and the Land may be *hired* for 10d. per Bushel, or on taking a Quantity, it has been offered to be delivered for 9d. The Payments for the several Tracts to be made as follows, ¼ Part in one Year, ¼ in two Years, ¼ in three Years, and ¼ in four Years, with Interest. The Purchaser may enter the 25th of March, and receive an indisputable Title, on giving sufficient Security for the Payment of the Money.

Burlington, Dec. 28, 1772. RICHARD WELLS.

N. B. Those who incline to purchase are requested to attend early, as the Hours affixed will be punctually observed. t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Indentures of a SERVANT WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk, who has near Five Years to serve. Enquire at Mr. BELL's, in Lombard-street

To be SOLD, together or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the PURCHASER,

TWO BRICK HOUSES, each two ſtories high, with a kitchen to each, and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, on the ſouth ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; bounded weſtward by ground now or late of George Emlen, and eaſtward by a 15 feet alley; one of them is 17 feet wide, and 91 feet deep, and the other 17 feet wide, and 95 feet deep, clear of groundrent. Enquire of WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, or MORDECAI LEWIS, at the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets.

Alſo to be SOLD, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 16 feet wide, with a two ſtory brick kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, containing 17 feet in breadth, and in depth 65 feet, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet, and next to a houſe and lot of James Tilghman, Eſq; ſubject to a groundrent of £8 2 0 per annum. Enquire of MORDECAI LEWIS. tf.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Hereford townſhip, Berks county, in the night of the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a roan HORSE, about 15 hands high, of a rediſh colour, black mane and tail, about 7 years old, a little white ſpot between his noſtrils, and another near the hoof on one of his hind feet, had no brand mark, he has been hurt with the ſaddle on both ſides, paces and gallops, was ſhod before. The thief was apprehended ſome time afterwards, and brought before Sebaſtian Zimmerman, Eſq; of this county, but he made his eſcape; his name is Abraham Fellman, but has often uſed to change his name, and is known in many places to be a great cheat; of a middle ſtature, blackiſh hair, looks to be about 30 years of age; had on a blue coat, and flannel jacket; he alſo ſtole a ſaddle, without houſings, and a bridle; there is reaſon to think he carried the horſe over to the Jerſeys. Whoever ſecures the horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief, ſhall receive FOUR POUNDS reward, but for the horſe alone THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Dec. 28, 1772. MARTIN KLEWER. §

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living at Deer-creek, in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, on the 28th of July laſt, an Engliſh convict ſervant* MAN, *named* JOHN SHELDON, *about 30 years of age, is about 6 feet high, fair ſkin, light hair, and a Nailer by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in the neareſt goal, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have* FORTY SHILLINGS *reward, paid by* JOHN FORWOOD. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, *on the 19th of December laſt, at night, out of the ſtable of Nucomb Thompſon, Tavern-keeper, in Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, a ſorrel* MARE, *about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her forehead, ſhort dock, ſcattering grey hairs all over, a large ſplit in one fore hoof, a little hipſhot, ſcarcely perceivable, a natural pacer, can trot, but ſeldom does, two years old paſt. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſo as the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; for the mare only* Three Dollars, *if out of the townſhip, if in the townſhip,* One Dollar, *paid by*

† NUCOMB THOMPSON.

Weſt-Marlborough, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1772.

WHEREAS I did obtain, from William Wickerſham, junior, a NOTE, for the ſum of Five Pounds Ten Shillings, payable the 27th day of November laſt, and deſired ſaid Wickerſham to leave the note with my ſon John Kell, junr. (I being blind) who has ſince ſigned ſaid note away to a certain Matthias Row, who was not ignorant of the circumſtance of ſaid note. I have ſince received my money, and do forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid note, as it is fraudulently detained from me JOHN KELL. †

Pileſgrove, Salem county, December 2, 1772.

WHEREAS SARAH PLUMMER, the wife of JOHN PLUMMER, hath eloped from her ſaid huſband, without any cauſe; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will not pay any debt of her contracting from the date hereof. §

WHEREAS *I* GEORGE MICKLE, *of the townſhip of Newtown, in the county of Gloucеſter, Weſt New-Jerſey, did execute a* BOND *to* CATHERINE MICKLE, *for the payment of Twenty Pounds, dated the laſt of Auguſt, or in September,* 1771, *although I had, and ſtill have a demand againſt her, the ſaid Catherine, which will conſiderably over-balance the ſaid bond; I do therefore hereby forewarn every perſon, from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as I ſhall not pay one farthing on the aforeſaid bond, until I am compelled by law; witneſs my hand, this 26th day of December,* 1772. GEORGE MICKLE. §

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, in December laſt, a brown HORSE, with ſome white in his face, ſhod all round, and about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. THOMAS HILBORN. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, *but ſuppoſed the latter, from James Eſpin, living in Eaſtown, Cheſter county, near Lancaſter road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, in the night of the 22d of December, a dark bay* MARE, *about 13½ hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, one hind foot white, can pace and trot, five years old laſt ſpring. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have* SIX DOLLARS *reward, and reaſonable charges, and* TWO DOLLARS *for the mare only, paid by* JAMES ESPIN. †

Mountholly, Firſt-Month 2, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HATKINSON, deceaſed, are once more deſired to diſcharge their reſpective debts, without delay, otherwiſe the moſt ſpeedy methods will be taken for recovering the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted, by ELIZABETH HATKINSON, Executrix, and JOHN HINCHMAN, Executor. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY, *on the 6th day of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Concord, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named* JAMES BENNETT, *ſays he was born in England, ſuppoſed to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pretty well built, except his ancles bending in, ſandy curled hair, writes a good hand; had on a light coloured ſurtout coat, bluiſh jacket, half worn fur hat, cloth breeches, and pumps, with buckles; it is expected he will change his name to* SMITH, *as he has already done; he was convicted of felony at Cheſter, laſt term, and there whipped for the ſame; he was ſeen at Richard Cheyney's tavern, and it is ſuppoſed he has made towards Paxton. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* HENRY MERE. ‖6w.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT LOCKHART, late of this city, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, in order to have the deceaſed's will complied with. Alſo, if MARY LOCKHART, daughter of LYDIA DEMETT, be living, ſhe may hear of ſomething to her advantage, by applying to me, living in ſaid city, at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, JOSEPH OGDEN, Adminiſtrator, With the Will annexed.

Tbc. 3M.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 400 acres, of which 130 are good arable land, with a tenement, two orchards, and other improvements thereon; alſo 20 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made; the remainder well timbered; lying in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, within a mile of Allen and Emſlie's town, where there is an excellent market for all kinds of produce. For conditions, apply to ROBERT or WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, living adjacent to the ſaid place. There will be an indiſputable title given by JOHN and WILLIAM MONTGOMERY. N. B. It will be ſold in ſeparate tracts, if required, as the improvements will conveniently allow of it.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, ſome time about the 23d of September laſt, a DUN coloured HORSE, with a black liſt along his back, goes lame with his near hind foot, ſhod before, about eight years old, ſaid horſe was left by a ſtranger, who wore light coloured clothes, ſaid he was going to Philadelphia, and purpoſed being back in a few days, and alſo ſaid that the horſe belonged to a gentleman in Annapolis. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay coſt, and take him away; or he will be ſold for the charges, by JAMES READ. *Dec.* 30, 1772. §

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

ONE moiety, or equal half part, of a certain plantation and tract of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing in the whole about 135 acres, about 20 acres of which are well watered meadow, and conſiderable more may be made thereon; there are alſo a dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſtables, erected on ſaid premiſes, and a good bearing orchard planted thereon. Likewiſe to be ſold, in like manner, one moiety or undivided half part of a FORGE, erected on a never-failing ſtream of water, with about 70 acres of land thereto belonging, about eight acres of which are well watered meadow; the ſaid forge is in good working order, and the premiſes accommodated with a dwelling-houſe, and other convenient buildings ſuitable for carrying on the buſineſs; both the abovementioned premiſes lie contiguous and adjoining to each other, about half a mile below Pitt's-town mills. For further particulars, terms of ſale, and view of the premiſes, apply to GEORGE READING, in Pitt's-town aforeſaid, or DANIEL POTTS, on the premiſes. ¶

Red-Lion Hundred, New-Caſtle county, Dec. 30, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Red-Lion Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the Red-Lion Inn, containing about 170 acres of LAND, 100 acres whereof are cleared, including ſix acres of rich bottom meadow, in good order; the ſoil is ſtrong and fertile, and the woodland well ſtocked with timber; on the premiſes are a convenient dwelling-houſe, ſheds, barn, ſtables, and a large Wheelwright's ſhop. The dwelling-houſe being on the great road leading from New-Caſtle to Maryland, in a public and wealthy part of the country, and within a few miles of Hamburgh landing, on Delaware river, hath been found, by many years experience, to be an excellent ſtand for a ſtore; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and the title indiſputable. For terms, apply to ROBERT PORTER, on the premiſes. ‖8 *W.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 27th day of Auguſt laſt, Five Head of SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

§ WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBERS, The following HOUSES and LOTS of ground, in the town of Carliſle, and county of Cumberland, and ſundry TRACTS of LAND, in Bedford county, viz.

ONE lot of ground, 60 feet broad, on the main ſtreet, and 240 feet deep, on which is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, 33 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole; alſo a back ſtone building, two ſtories high, 25 feet ſquare, on the firſt floor is a kitchen and bar room, and on the ſecond four lodging rooms; under the kitchen and bar room is a convenient brewery and ſtill, with all the veſſels in good order:--- Alſo a malt-houſe, 55 feet by 24, a ſtone ſtable, 33 feet by 22, and two log ſtables, all in good repair. One other lot of ground, adjoining the above deſcribed lot, 60 feet in breadth, and 240 feet deep, on which is erected a log-houſe, 26 feet by 21, one ſtory and a half high, with a cellar under it, and a good kitchen adjoining. One other lot of ground, 60 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in depth, ſituated at the corner of one of the back ſtreets, northward of the main ſtreet, on which is a ſquare log houſe, 26 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good cellar under it, and a back building of ſtone, 25 feet by 20, part of which is a kitchen, and the other part a bake-houſe, with a large oven, in good repair. Several tracts of land in Bedford county, the moſt of which are improved, and the furtheſt not more than 14 miles from the county town. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above lots and houſes, or tracts of land, by applying to JOHN POLLOCK, tavern-keeper, in Carliſle, may view the ſame, and be informed of the price; the purchaſer, on paying down one third of the purchaſe money, may have credit for the remainder, on giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt.

Jan. 1, 1773. JEREMIAH WARDER, WILLIAM WEST. ‖13*w.*

Philadelphia, January 6, 1773.

TAKEN up, *on Tueſday, the 29th of December, two ſtray* PIGS, *about ſix months old. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of in ten days from this date, by* JAMES CUNNINGHAM, *near the Hoſpital.* †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d day of December laſt, an indented ſervant man, named* THOMAS CARTER, *about 5 feet 6 inches high, freſh coloured, full faced, grey eyes, buſhy head of black hair, tied behind, a mole on his left cheek, on a right line with his mouth, perhaps he may cut his hair, and ſhave his mole, as he told his acquaintance he would, when he ran away; he is a Currier by trade, and perhaps may incline to fall into that buſineſs; he ſays he is an Iriſhman, but ſpeaks good Dutch, and has travelled a great deal in this country a freeman, he is about 30 years of age; it is expected he will go to Grubb's iron-works, or over Saſquehanna; he had on a light-coloured homeſpun jacket, a pair of leather breeches, remarkable long, blue and white yarn ſtockings, a ſhirt of white coarſe linen, almoſt new, without any buttons on the collar, new double ſoaled ſhoes, full of pegs in the heels and ſoals. He has a paſs, with no name to it. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JOHN KELLE, *oppoſite Marcus-Hook, in Glouceſter county, Weſt-Jerſey.* ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Greenwich Point, about the 27th day of December laſt, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a large ſtar, ſwitch tail, carries it low, trots and gallops, and is ſlack of courage, 3 years old; if ſtolen the above reward ſhall be paid for the horſe, on conviction of the thief, or Three Dollars for the horſe, and no queſtions aſked, paid by WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, at Newark. ¶

WILLIAM CARSON.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, *laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſttown, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, two Iriſh ſervant men; one of them a new incomer, named* PATRICK JOICE, *about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, much marked with the ſmall-pox, dark brown hair, ſpeaks on the Iriſh dialect; had on, when he went away, a little round fur hat, a lead coloured homeſpun jacket, made coat faſhion, lined with ſtriped drugget, a blue cloth under waiſtcoat, good buckſkin breeches, new brown yarn ſtockings, two pair of good ſhoes, and buckles. The other a hired ſervant man, named* JAMES M'DONALD, *about 28 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, light brown hair; had on an old hat, an old double breaſted green jacket, made ſailor faſhion, an old yellow flowered under waiſtcoat, with ſleeves, and leather buttons, good buckſkin breeches, light coloured worſted ſtockings, and ſtrong double ſoaled ſhoes: He is a broad faced mean looking fellow, with a ſcar under his right eye. They ſtole and took with them ſeveral ſhirts, and other things. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty-five Shillings for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by* ISAAC WAYNE.

N. B. As the ſaid M'Donald *has been uſed to the ſea, he poſſibly may try to ſhip himſelf for a ſailor.* Jan. 2. ‖

THE TIME of an Iriſh SERVANT WOMAN, about 21 Years of Age, who has three Years to ſerve from April next, to be diſpoſed of; ſhe is ſold for Want of Employment, and is fit for Town or Country. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. *January* 4. ¶

Philadelphia, January 4, 1773.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a NEGROE WOMAN, named Phœbe; ſhe is a ſhort woman, and has a ſcar on her right eye-brow; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket, and black quilted petticoat; has with her a female Negroe child, about two years old; ſhe is thought to be gone towards Bordentown. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo as her maſter may get her again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HAZELWOOD. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK MESSUAGE, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, near the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Meſſieurs Duffield and Dulany. The houſe has been uſed as a Druggiſt's ſhop for ſeveral years, and has a good opening upon Walnut-ſtreet. The purchaſer, on paying down one third of the purchaſe money, may have a reaſonable time for the payment of the remainder, giving ſufficient ſecurity, with intereſt. For terms, apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 6*w.*

Philadelphia, October 30, 1772.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, laſt night, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 years old; ſhe hath neither brand nor ear-mark, but has had a lump under her near ſhoulder, which, however, is now ſo far gone that it is not obſerved, but by the ſkin being looſer at that place than the reſt. She is a genteel creature, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have the mare again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward of SIX POUNDS, and for the mare alone THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by me GEORGE SLOSSER. *Tf.*

IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from ENGLAND, and to be SOLD by

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next Door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE and general Aſſortment of enamelled and plain Queen's ware, enamelled blue and white, and white ſtone ware, delph bowls, of different ſizes, glaſs ware, of different ſorts, both Engliſh and country made; all of which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms; as the above goods are laid in with ready money, at the different manufactories in England, he has them much lower than they formerly came to this place. He has likewiſe a large aſſortment of potters ware, made at his pot-houſe, equal in quality, and as cheap as any made in this place. Orders ſent will be carefully forwarded, on the ſhorteſt notice. 6 *W.*

MARGARET DUNCAN

HAS removed her STORE, four doors above where ſhe formerly dwelt, and three doors below the corner of Arch-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet; where ſhe has for ſale, a large aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which ſhe is determined to diſpoſe of, on the loweſt terms, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

N. B. Said *Duncan* has a number of LOTS, in Southwark, to LETT, on Groundrent. ¶ 6 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 293 ACRES of LAND, with two dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtables, and a good bearing orchard, with 23 acres of meadow, and more may be made, with 100 acres of woodland; the whole well watered and timbered; ſituate in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, within one mile and an half of three merchant mills, within three miles of Cheſtnut-Level Meeting-houſe, one mile and an half of Little-Britain Meeting-houſe. The title indiſputable. The purchaſer may have it on reaſonable terms, by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes.

November 13, 1772. JOHN SCOTT. ‖3M.

To be SOLD, by

THOMAS BOND, JUNIOR,

In his STORE, at the corner of Norris's-Alley, in Second-ſtreet,

A large and excellent aſſortment of HOSIERY, conſiſting of MILLED worſted and milled yarn Germantown ſtockings, gloves and mitts, worſted, thread and cotton ſtockings, ſocks, gauze-worſted and gauze-thread under-ſtockings, ſuperfine double and ſingle worſted cotton and thread caps, mens beſt ſuper four and three thread plain and ribbed worſted ſtockings, excellent worſted and thread breeches pieces, ladies ſuper China cotton hoſe, womens, girls, and boys midfine cotton, worſted and thread ſtockings, womens plain and figured ſilk and worſted mitts. Alſo hackled flax, tow, cotton and wool, ſpun cotton, worſted and thread coloured, doubled, and ready for knitting and weaving. He carries on the ſtocking manufactory in all its branches, and will be pleaſed to encourage family induſtry and frugality, by working up their thread in the beſt manner. ¶ 5*ſ.*tf.

LUDWIG LAUMAN, of Lancaſter,

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting the PUBLIC in general, and his Friends and Cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed to his new houſe, built by the late John Cameron, adjoining to the houſe in which ſaid Cameron formerly kept his ſtore; where he has juſt opened a freſh and quite new aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the very loweſt terms; he hath alſo a quantity of ſuperfine, fine, middling, and coarſe boulting-cloths, which he will likewiſe ſell very cheap. He thinks it unneceſſary to particularize his goods, as it is well known that he always keeps the greateſt and moſt compleat aſſortment in the place; and that he ſells them at the loweſt prices, is likewiſe very well known, to the ſatisfaction of all his CUSTOMERS; and thoſe who have not yet experienced it, may eaſily acquaint themſelves, by trial; as his utmoſt endeavour ſhall be exerted to give general ſatisfaction, he therefore flatters himſelf, that he will meet with the encouragement of the public. ¶ 3 *M.*